1990

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Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

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Issued May 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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How to Use the Statistical Tables I–2
User Notes I–3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	38	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

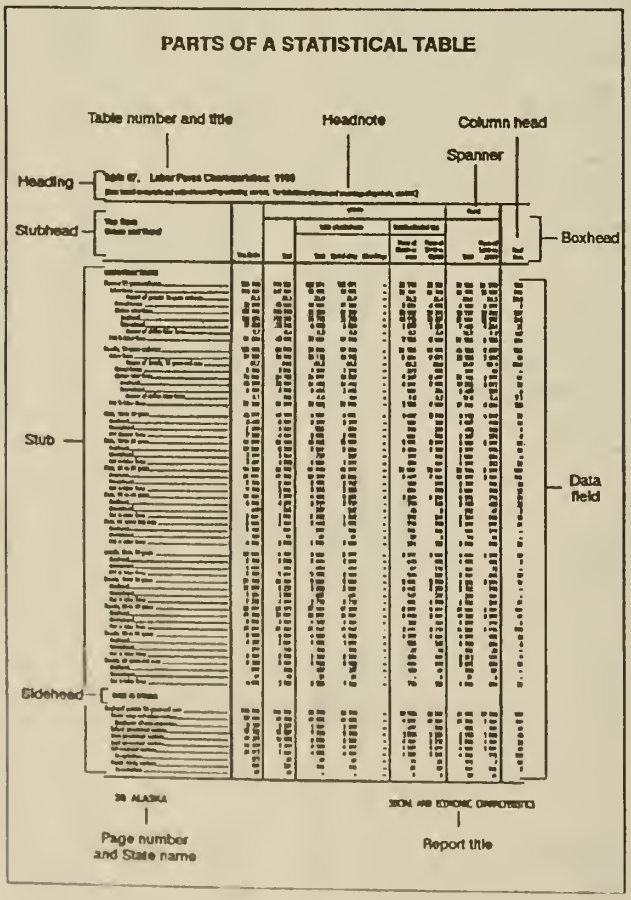
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, *and* there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area
1	United States
2	Alabama
3	Alaska
4	Arizona
5	Arkansas
6	California
7	Colorado
8	Connecticut
9	Delaware
10	Not Assigned
11	Florida
12	Georgia
13	Hawaii
14	Idaho
15	Illinois
16	Indiana
17	Iowa
18	Kansas
19	Kentucky
20	Louisiana
21	Maine
22	Maryland
23	Massachusetts
24	Michigan
25	Minnesota
26	Mississippi
27	Missouri
28	Montana
29	Nebraska
30	Nevada
31	New Hampshire
32	Not Assigned
33	New Mexico
34	New York
35	North Carolina
36	North Dakota
37	Ohio
38	Oklahoma
39	Oregon
40	Pennsylvania
41	Rhode Island
42	South Carolina
43	South Dakota
44	Tennessee
45	Texas
46	Utah
47	Vermont
48	Virginia
49	Washington
50	West Virginia
51	Wisconsin
52	Wyoming
53	Puerto Rico
54	Not Assigned
55	Virgin Islands
56	Not Assigned
57	Not Assigned
58	Abilene, TX MSA
59	Aguadilla, PR MSA
60	Albany, GA MSA
61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
62	Albuquerque, NM MSA
63	Alexandria, LA MSA
64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA
65	Altoona, PA MSA
66	Amarillo, TX MSA
67	Anchorage, AK MSA
68	Anderson, IN MSA
69	Anderson, SC MSA
70	Anniston, AL MSA
71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
72	Arecibo, PR MSA
73	Asheville, NC MSA
74	Athens, GA MSA
75	Atlanta, GA MSA
76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA
77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
78	Austin, TX MSA
79	Bakersfield, CA MSA
80	Baltimore, MD MSA
81	Bangor, ME MSA
82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
83	Battle Creek, MI MSA
84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
85	Bellingham, WA MSA
86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
87	Billings, MT MSA
88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
89	Binghamton, NY MSA
90	Birmingham, AL MSA
91	Bismarck, ND MSA
92	Bloomington, IN MSA
93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
94	Boise City, ID MSA
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:
95A	Boston, MA PMSA
95B	Brockton, MA PMSA
95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA
95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA
95E	Nashua, NH PMSA
95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
96	Bradenton, FL MSA
97	Bremerton, WA MSA
98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
101	Burlington, NC MSA
102	Burlington, VT MSA
103	Canton, OH MSA
104	Casper, WY MSA
105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
107	Charleston, SC MSA
108	Charleston, WV MSA
109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
114	Chico, CA MSA
	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
117A	Akron, OH PMSA
117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
119	Columbia, MO MSA
120	Columbia, SC MSA
121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
122	Columbus, OH MSA
123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
126	Danville, VA MSA
127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
130	Decatur, AL MSA
131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA
179	Indianapolis, IN MSA
180	Iowa City, IA MSA
181	Jackson, MI MSA
182	Jackson, MS MSA
183	Jackson, TN MSA
184	Jacksonville, FL MSA
185	Jacksonville, NC MSA
186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA
187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA
188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA
189	Johnstown, PA MSA
190	Joplin, MO MSA
191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
192	Kankakee, IL MSA
193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
195	Knoxville, TN MSA
196	Kokomo, IN MSA
197	La Crosse, WI MSA
198	Lafayette, LA MSA
199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA
200	Lake Charles, LA MSA
201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
202	Lancaster, PA MSA
203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
204	Laredo, TX MSA
205	Las Cruces, NM MSA
206	Las Vegas, NV MSA
207	Lawrence, KS MSA
208	Lawton, OK MSA
209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA
210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
211	Lima, OH MSA
212	Lincoln, NE MSA
213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA
	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:
215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
217	Lubbock, TX MSA
218	Lynchburg, VA MSA
219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
220	Madison, WI MSA
221	Manchester, NH MSA
222	Mansfield, OH MSA
223	Mayagüez, PR MSA
224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
225	Medford, OR MSA
226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
228	Merced, CA MSA
	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:
229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
230	Midland, TX MSA
	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
231B	Racine, WI PMSA
232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
233	Mobile, AL MSA
234	Modesto, CA MSA
235	Monroe, LA MSA
236	Montgomery, AL MSA
237	Muncie, IN MSA
238	Muskegon, MI MSA
239	Naples, FL MSA
240	Nashville, TN MSA
241	New Bedford, MA MSA
242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
244	New Orleans, LA MSA
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
245H	New York, NY PMSA
245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
247	Ocala, FL MSA
248	Odessa, TX MSA
249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
250	Olympia, WA MSA
251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
252	Orlando, FL MSA
253	Owensboro, KY MSA
254	Panama City, FL MSA
255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
257	Pensacola, FL MSA
258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
264	Ponce, PR MSA
265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:
266A	Portland, OR PMSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA
292	San Antonio, TX MSA
293	San Diego, CA MSA
	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:
294A	Oakland, CA PMSA
294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA
294C	San Jose, CA PMSA
294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:
295A	Caguas, PR PMSA
295B	San Juan, PR PMSA
296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
297	Santa Fe, NM MSA
298	Sarasota, FL MSA
299	Savannah, GA MSA
300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA
	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:
301A	Seattle, WA PMSA
301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA
302	Sharon, PA MSA
303	Sheboygan, WI MSA
304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA
305	Shreveport, LA MSA
306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
309	Spokane, WA MSA
310	Springfield, IL MSA
311	Springfield, MO MSA
312	Springfield, MA MSA
313	State College, PA MSA
314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
315	Stockton, CA MSA
316	Syracuse, NY MSA
317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
321	Toledo, OH MSA
322	Topeka, KS MSA
323	Tucson, AZ MSA
324	Tulsa, OK MSA
325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
326	Tyler, TX MSA
327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
328	Victoria, TX MSA
329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
330	Waco, TX MSA
331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
332	Waterbury, CT MSA
333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
334	Wausau, WI MSA
335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
337	Wichita, KS MSA
338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
339	Williamsport, PA MSA
340	Wilmington, NC MSA
341	Worcester, MA MSA
342	Yakima, WA MSA
343	York, PA MSA
344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
345	Yuba City, CA MSA
346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
KANKAKEE COUNTY, IL[1]	

[1]Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 754.7	1 754.7	9.6	8.0	26.5	103.0	14.4	36.3	52.4	11.5
Square miles	677.5	677.5	3.7	3.1	10.2	39.8	5.6	14.0	20.2	4.4
AGE										
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 979**	**3 032**	**7 100**	**5 587**	**1 913**
Under 5 years	7 302	7 302	1 010	740	2 449	267	182	544	413	217
5 to 9 years	7 749	7 749	1 112	805	2 234	334	287	575	469	185
10 to 14 years	7 603	7 603	1 080	779	2 066	368	284	608	463	157
15 to 19 years	7 450	7 450	1 400	838	1 991	330	235	546	453	155
20 to 24 years	6 502	6 502	1 462	713	1 995	225	140	353	327	122
25 to 34 years	14 741	14 741	2 245	1 816	4 341	608	373	1 146	1 045	263
35 to 44 years	13 735	13 735	2 235	1 566	3 601	678	607	1 201	921	208
45 to 54 years	9 679	9 679	1 323	1 004	2 359	497	388	790	552	177
55 to 64 years	8 303	8 303	922	937	2 157	330	253	605	401	175
65 to 74 years	7 649	7 649	682	970	2 248	213	155	471	329	139
75 to 84 years	4 257	4 257	346	482	1 556	116	84	217	143	76
85 years and over	1 285	1 285	117	142	578	13	44	44	71	39
3 and 4 years	2 912	2 912	405	289	928	109	79	217	164	80
16 years and over	72 084	72 084	10 523	8 270	20 440	2 930	2 226	5 247	4 121	1 326
18 years and over	69 165	69 165	10 115	7 959	19 646	2 792	2 125	5 018	3 960	1 260
21 years and over	64 724	64 724	8 966	7 483	18 434	2 639	2 013	4 761	3 722	1 174
60 years and over	17 519	17 519	1 594	2 109	5 541	508	386	1 043	757	342
62 years and over	15 783	15 783	1 400	1 909	5 063	447	342	919	665	305
Median	32.9	32.9	29.1	33.3	32.0	33.1	35.3	33.3	31.5	29.7
Female	**49 691**	**49 691**	**7 269**	**5 628**	**14 617**	**1 995**	**1 547**	**3 722**	**2 859**	**1 063**
Under 5 years	3 522	3 522	486	367	1 191	123	81	285	202	101
5 to 9 years	3 757	3 757	571	411	1 045	158	148	292	238	88
10 to 14 years	3 715	3 715	520	364	1 015	193	135	298	218	77
15 to 19 years	3 702	3 702	723	416	993	160	111	283	215	88
20 to 24 years	3 356	3 356	768	353	1 078	111	72	183	167	74
25 to 34 years	7 651	7 651	1 212	918	2 256	311	203	623	536	163
35 to 44 years	7 061	7 061	1 168	816	1 890	342	306	623	469	121
45 to 54 years	4 830	4 830	650	518	1 183	255	194	399	277	99
55 to 64 years	4 379	4 379	491	505	1 150	161	120	326	206	87
65 to 74 years	4 198	4 198	377	560	1 338	115	86	252	184	79
75 to 84 years	2 607	2 607	222	287	1 048	59	57	130	86	56
85 years and over	913	913	81	113	430	7	34	28	61	30
3 and 4 years	1 405	1 405	197	138	450	52	33	115	79	33
16 years and over	37 950	37 950	5 588	4 387	11 193	1 482	1 166	2 774	2 147	785
18 years and over	36 495	36 495	5 375	4 235	10 796	1 413	1 113	2 660	2 067	745
21 years and over	34 274	34 274	4 777	3 999	10 167	1 339	1 051	2 532	1 953	692
60 years and over	10 026	10 026	941	1 242	3 438	270	226	586	439	212
62 years and over	9 070	9 070	826	1 128	3 172	233	207	515	393	192
Median	33.9	33.9	29.6	34.8	33.9	33.5	35.8	33.7	32.4	31.1
Male	**46 564**	**46 564**	**6 665**	**5 164**	**12 958**	**1 984**	**1 485**	**3 378**	**2 728**	**850**
Median age	31.8	31.8	28.2	31.8	30.0	32.6	34.6	32.7	30.5	26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 979**	**3 032**	**7 100**	**5 587**	**1 913**
In households	92 670	92 670	12 506	10 654	26 151	3 979	2 936	6 906	5 460	1 909
Householder	34 623	34 623	4 546	4 098	10 397	1 330	983	2 458	1 922	754
Family householder	24 922	24 922	3 425	2 934	6 519	1 137	828	1 912	1 482	501
Nonfamily householder	9 701	9 701	1 121	1 164	3 878	193	155	546	440	253
Living alone	8 401	8 401	932	973	3 377	157	139	476	348	240
Spouse	19 477	19 477	2 850	2 330	4 120	1 012	750	1 625	1 225	298
Child	31 620	31 620	4 523	3 440	8 922	1 479	1 109	2 507	1 946	706
Other relatives	3 772	3 772	222	378	1 453	81	56	166	172	89
Nonrelatives	3 178	3 178	365	408	1 259	77	38	150	195	62
Institutionalized persons	2 348	2 348	412	97	1 391	–	96	194	97	–
Other persons in group quarters	1 237	1 237	1 016	41	33	–	–	–	30	4
Persons per household	2.68	2.68	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.99	2.99	2.81	2.84	2.53
Persons per family	3.20	3.20	3.22	3.10	3.22	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.26	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	**13 191**	**13 191**	**1 145**	**1 594**	**4 382**	**342**	**283**	**732**	**543**	**254**
In households	11 958	11 958	872	1 497	3 896	342	200	627	446	254
Householder	8 338	8 338	568	1 031	2 847	220	128	418	300	214
Nonfamily householder	3 975	3 975	232	445	1 654	71	48	172	112	153
Living alone	3 838	3 838	225	432	1 592	69	48	167	108	153
Spouse	2 809	2 809	223	373	774	94	52	154	112	31
Other relatives	610	610	65	72	191	20	18	52	29	9
Nonrelatives	201	201	16	21	84	8	2	3	5	–
Institutionalized persons	1 225	1 225	273	96	485	–	83	105	96	–
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**24 922**	**24 922**	**3 425**	**2 934**	**6 519**	**1 137**	**828**	**1 912**	**1 482**	**501**
With own children under 18 years	12 629	12 629	2 009	1 438	3 413	611	457	1 067	832	291
Number of own children under 18 years	24 592	24 592	3 693	2 586	6 971	1 137	884	1 987	1 517	583
Married-couple families	**19 477**	**19 477**	**2 850**	**2 330**	**4 120**	**1 012**	**750**	**1 625**	**1 225**	**298**
With own children under 18 years	9 315	9 315	1 609	1 109	1 817	537	406	888	681	130
Number of own children under 18 years	18 191	18 191	3 052	2 057	3 586	1 012	805	1 678	1 259	244
Female householder, no husband present	**4 336**	**4 336**	**475**	**460**	**2 011**	**95**	**57**	**222**	**194**	**179**
With own children under 18 years	2 770	2 770	345	260	1 403	61	39	146	118	151
Number of own children under 18 years	5 485	5 485	549	433	3 032	99	59	252	210	325
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**34 904**	**34 904**	**5 040**	**3 982**	**9 460**	**1 489**	**1 096**	**2 526**	**2 041**	**557**
Never married	10 293	10 293	1 670	1 061	3 567	357	245	559	540	153
Now married, except separated	20 252	20 252	2 915	2 397	4 381	1 023	766	1 660	1 258	305
Separated	529	529	44	40	230	8	10	22	25	10
Widowed	1 139	1 139	107	108	374	24	22	89	35	33
Divorced	2 691	2 691	304	376	908	77	53	196	183	56
Females 15 years and over	**38 697**	**38 697**	**5 692**	**4 486**	**11 366**	**1 521**	**1 183**	**2 847**	**2 201**	**797**
Never married	9 156	9 156	1 698	905	3 445	285	219	562	449	235
Now married, except separated	20 067	20 067	2 933	2 391	4 322	1 026	765	1 672	1 258	309
Separated	770	770	57	56	402	16	9	21	19	27
Widowed	5 051	5 051	470	619	1 883	113	120	293	234	126
Divorced	3 653	3 653	534	515	1 314	81	70	299	241	100

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Kankakee Caunty—Can.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	2.6	2.3	1.7	6.7	5.4	5.9	23.7	249.0
Square miles	1.0	.9	.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	9.2	96.1
AGE								
All persons	**2 831**	**3 353**	**2 720**	**8 776**	**3 405**	**3 419**	**2 892**	**4 640**
Under 5 years	295	227	161	612	193	250	193	339
5 to 9 years	308	233	141	637	200	216	192	482
10 to 14 years	324	196	159	556	219	206	159	426
15 to 19 years	302	197	183	1 015	176	216	121	295
20 to 24 years	224	228	174	1 236	188	224	175	261
25 to 34 years	378	489	364	1 456	484	537	491	683
35 to 44 years	391	378	326	1 143	467	445	517	709
45 to 54 years	246	236	256	740	355	374	327	461
55 to 64 years	161	248	327	639	370	378	269	428
65 to 74 years	126	391	396	475	425	375	244	354
75 to 84 years	62	341	192	212	251	170	146	163
85 years and over	14	189	41	55	77	28	58	39
3 and 4 years	107	81	70	241	86	100	82	147
16 years and over	1 851	2 663	2 220	6 858	2 754	2 700	2 330	3 328
18 years and over	1 718	2 574	2 149	6 618	2 685	2 616	2 297	3 202
21 years and over	1 547	2 457	2 039	5 631	2 582	2 482	2 192	3 042
60 years and over	289	1 061	824	1 062	962	761	610	792
62 years and over	251	1 013	757	925	886	692	526	701
Median	23.9	37.5	40.2	27.0	40.3	36.4	37.1	32.8
Female	**1 504**	**1 882**	**1 458**	**4 571**	**1 807**	**1 797**	**1 343**	**2 347**
Under 5 years	136	116	86	273	87	132	88	177
5 to 9 years	139	94	71	327	94	100	91	243
10 to 14 years	158	96	78	251	106	101	58	194
15 to 19 years	149	97	97	535	86	114	68	132
20 to 24 years	128	121	87	657	101	123	89	130
25 to 34 years	227	241	172	767	242	283	209	365
35 to 44 years	236	194	175	618	235	228	224	356
45 to 54 years	133	124	140	368	178	200	140	220
55 to 64 years	93	139	184	345	203	190	118	231
65 to 74 years	66	264	222	262	252	207	127	173
75 to 84 years	31	241	116	131	173	101	85	93
85 years and over	8	155	30	37	50	18	46	33
3 and 4 years	46	42	36	112	37	51	44	79
16 years and over	1 051	1 558	1 203	3 659	1 500	1 439	1 094	1 700
18 years and over	985	1 511	1 165	3 535	1 469	1 392	1 073	1 642
21 years and over	891	1 458	1 109	3 012	1 418	1 325	1 020	1 572
60 years and over	159	738	479	604	591	430	323	424
62 years and over	135	710	440	525	551	392	285	381
Median	26.9	43.6	42.9	27.8	43.1	36.9	37.7	33.3
Male	**1 327**	**1 471**	**1 262**	**4 205**	**1 598**	**1 622**	**1 549**	**2 293**
Median age	20.7	31.3	37.3	26.2	37.4	35.7	36.5	32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	**2 831**	**3 353**	**2 720**	**8 776**	**3 405**	**3 419**	**2 892**	**4 640**
In households	2 831	3 180	2 720	7 638	3 288	3 402	1 957	4 640
Householder	877	1 482	1 151	2 996	1 448	1 401	731	1 621
Family householder	676	759	760	2 116	925	949	525	1 284
Nonfamily householder	201	723	391	880	523	452	206	337
Living alone	168	646	347	714	469	389	173	303
Spouse	327	522	608	1 656	779	776	388	1 127
Child	1 275	893	747	2 524	876	981	683	1 658
Other relatives	210	122	129	149	100	116	85	123
Nanrelatives	142	161	85	313	85	128	70	111
Institutianalized persons	–	173	–	122	117	–	935	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	1 016	–	17	–	–
Persons per household	3.23	2.15	2.36	2.55	2.27	2.43	2.68	2.86
Persons per family	3.68	3.03	2.95	3.05	2.90	2.97	3.20	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	**202**	**921**	**629**	**742**	**753**	**573**	**448**	**556**
In households	202	748	629	657	702	573	237	556
Householder	131	573	438	445	493	392	165	372
Nanfamily householder	56	376	201	180	259	169	72	145
Living alane	52	369	196	173	252	165	69	145
Spause	39	136	156	167	172	152	58	152
Other relatives	23	28	26	31	31	25	8	28
Nanrelatives	9	11	9	14	6	4	6	4
Institutianalized persons	–	173	–	85	51	–	211	–
Other persons in graup quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	**676**	**759**	**760**	**2 116**	**925**	**949**	**525**	**1 284**
With own children under 18 years	430	351	279	1 166	347	397	274	649
Number of own children under 18 years	959	701	497	2 050	668	730	545	1 344
Married-couple families	**327**	**522**	**608**	**1 656**	**779**	**776**	**388**	**1 127**
With own children under 18 years	170	213	215	853	284	300	187	561
Number af own children under 18 years	364	411	398	1 566	564	558	360	1 192
Female householder, no husband present	**313**	**190**	**118**	**391**	**113**	**131**	**103**	**104**
With own children under 18 years	237	117	52	274	51	79	70	59
Number af awn children under 18 years	550	253	81	430	82	149	155	104
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	**833**	**1 121**	**1 036**	**3 251**	**1 273**	**1 283**	**1 242**	**1 660**
Never married	363	344	259	1 270	270	330	709	380
Naw married, except separated	355	549	628	1 689	813	802	405	1 143
Separated	32	24	6	29	14	17	8	12
Widowed	32	62	44	52	58	42	30	34
Oivarced	51	142	99	211	118	92	90	91
Females 15 years and aver	**1 071**	**1 576**	**1 223**	**3 720**	**1 520**	**1 464**	**1 106**	**1 733**
Never married	439	324	237	1 298	271	338	431	278
Naw married, except separated	362	543	624	1 699	804	796	408	1 140
Separated	57	35	12	49	13	21	14	24
Widowed	79	485	217	274	308	175	140	184
Divorced	134	189	133	400	124	134	113	107

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Kankakee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County					Kankakee city, Kankakee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.7	3.0	4.9	5.0	.1	1.4	.7	.7	.2	1.3
Square miles	.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	.1	.6	.3	.3	.1	.5
AGE										
All persons	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**356**	**2 716**	**1 526**	**1 366**	–	**28**
Under 5 years	122	385	503	349	18	161	106	106	–	5
5 to 9 years	180	422	510	412	20	141	113	119	–	3
10 to 14 years	206	425	449	405	22	158	97	97	–	2
15 to 19 years	142	378	880	386	21	182	125	124	–	–
20 to 24 years	101	230	1 131	288	23	174	126	102	–	1
25 to 34 years	240	793	1 212	911	41	364	274	226	–	3
35 to 44 years	440	864	931	804	43	324	197	198	–	5
45 to 54 years	238	497	588	457	31	256	118	142	–	3
55 to 64 years	142	286	494	335	36	327	108	131	–	1
65 to 74 years	113	186	383	285	58	396	145	86	–	4
75 to 84 years	65	105	176	128	35	192	97	30	–	1
85 years and over	40	28	49	68	8	41	20	5	–	–
3 and 4 years	56	150	199	135	8	70	36	40	–	2
16 years and over	1 485	3 276	5 762	3 558	291	2 218	1 188	1 015	–	18
18 years and over	1 427	3 118	5 570	3 424	281	2 147	1 136	971	–	18
21 years and over	1 361	2 944	4 661	3 217	270	2 037	1 060	899	–	18
60 years and over	274	462	858	659	122	824	319	185	–	5
62 years and over	247	404	749	583	116	757	296	157	–	5
Median	35.5	31.2	26.3	31.4	42.0	40.3	31.3	31.0	–	35.0
Female	**1 060**	**2 387**	**3 822**	**2 482**	**196**	**1 455**	**797**	**698**	–	**16**
Under 5 years	54	206	226	175	9	86	52	45	–	3
5 to 9 years	93	216	262	205	11	71	62	62	–	2
10 to 14 years	103	207	210	193	11	77	44	39	–	–
15 to 19 years	69	186	468	181	9	96	70	60	–	–
20 to 24 years	57	113	598	149	8	87	52	57	–	–
25 to 34 years	132	441	639	463	23	172	138	122	–	2
35 to 44 years	220	444	504	411	19	174	106	106	–	2
45 to 54 years	117	241	292	229	19	140	59	71	–	2
55 to 64 years	72	145	274	178	26	184	54	63	–	1
65 to 74 years	66	106	205	162	33	222	90	53	–	3
75 to 84 years	46	64	112	77	22	116	56	16	–	1
85 years and over	31	18	32	59	6	30	14	4	–	–
3 and 4 years	25	78	94	67	4	36	15	16	–	1
16 years and over	796	1 713	3 079	1 860	161	1 202	628	536	–	11
18 years and over	765	1 633	2 977	1 796	156	1 164	602	517	–	11
21 years and over	727	1 555	2 495	1 698	154	1 108	558	481	–	11
60 years and over	175	275	491	391	76	479	193	103	–	4
62 years and over	161	239	426	350	71	440	178	89	–	4
Median	36.0	31.5	27.0	32.4	49.0	43.0	33.0	32.0	–	37.5
Male	**969**	**2 212**	**3 484**	**2 346**	**160**	**1 261**	**729**	**668**	–	**12**
Median age	35.1	30.9	25.5	30.4	37.5	37.4	29.6	30.0	–	29.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**356**	**2 716**	**1 526**	**1 366**	–	**28**
In households	1 933	4 405	6 168	4 701	356	2 716	1 515	1 366	–	28
Householder	659	1 422	2 465	1 681	155	1 150	619	493	–	9
Family householder	542	1 187	1 696	1 275	101	759	409	390	–	6
Nonfamily householder	117	235	769	406	54	391	210	103	–	3
Living alone	104	197	631	323	50	347	176	77	–	2
Spouse	486	1 037	1 327	1 035	85	607	300	303	–	3
Child	729	1 775	2 019	1 661	98	745	465	471	–	8
Other relatives	30	90	102	148	11	129	46	44	–	4
Nonrelatives	29	81	255	176	7	85	85	55	–	4
Institutianalized persons	96	194	122	97	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	1 016	30	–	–	11	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.93	3.10	2.50	2.80	2.30	2.36	2.45	2.77	–	3.11
Persons per family	3.30	3.44	3.03	3.23	2.92	2.95	2.98	3.10	–	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	**218**	**319**	**608**	**481**	**101**	**629**	**262**	**121**	–	**5**
In households	135	214	523	384	101	629	262	121	–	5
Householder	87	125	356	261	67	438	184	81	–	2
Nonfamily householder	34	44	154	101	31	201	87	25	–	2
Living alone	34	43	148	97	30	196	85	24	–	2
Spouse	33	59	131	94	27	156	64	32	–	1
Other relatives	13	29	23	24	6	26	9	7	–	2
Nonrelatives	2	1	13	5	1	9	5	1	–	–
Institutianalized persons	83	105	85	96	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**542**	**1 187**	**1 696**	**1 275**	**101**	**759**	**409**	**390**	–	**6**
With own children under 18 years	309	753	947	717	40	278	198	205	–	3
Number of own children under 18 years	593	1 436	1 664	1 306	73	495	351	361	–	8
Married-couple families	**486**	**1 037**	**1 327**	**1 035**	**85**	**607**	**300**	**303**	–	**3**
With own children under 18 years	273	646	690	574	34	214	135	152	–	2
Number of own children under 18 years	539	1 243	1 270	1 062	60	396	263	276	–	5
Female householder, no husband present	**40**	**113**	**322**	**182**	**13**	**118**	**81**	**66**	–	**3**
With own children under 18 years	27	86	232	112	4	52	52	40	–	1
Number of own children under 18 years	38	154	357	199	10	81	73	70	–	3
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**711**	**1 609**	**2 720**	**1 753**	**131**	**1 035**	**571**	**492**	–	**7**
Never married	158	377	1 135	465	32	259	177	128	–	2
Now married, except separated	497	1 063	1 355	1 065	88	627	309	308	–	3
Separated	6	11	27	21	3	6	8	2	–	1
Widowed	14	50	43	33	5	44	18	8	–	–
Divorced	36	108	160	169	3	99	59	46	–	1
Females 15 years and over	**810**	**1 758**	**3 124**	**1 909**	**165**	**1 221**	**639**	**552**	–	**11**
Never married	153	375	1 170	389	20	236	142	118	–	1
Now married, except separated	497	1 073	1 363	1 065	87	623	306	310	–	3
Separated	7	13	37	17	1	12	15	11	–	–
Widowed	102	144	224	215	43	217	99	45	–	3
Divorced	51	153	330	223	14	133	77	68	–	4

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	.2	.1	3.3	2.8	2.0
Square miles	.8	.9	.7	.8	.1	–	1.3	1.1	.8
AGE									
All persons	**1 231**	**2 796**	**2 673**	**2 927**	**4**	–	**2 763**	**3 261**	**5 025**
Under 5 years	175	293	302	205	–	–	158	241	536
5 to 9 years	148	306	311	207	–	–	134	211	453
10 to 14 years	105	320	294	166	1	–	155	200	367
15 to 19 years	110	296	266	171	1	–	131	211	413
20 to 24 years	94	223	203	205	–	–	162	220	465
25 to 34 years	164	374	378	439	–	–	410	515	923
35 to 44 years	112	387	263	320	2	–	362	428	629
45 to 54 years	73	246	195	198	–	–	258	352	362
55 to 64 years	87	155	201	208	–	–	302	352	254
65 to 74 years	71	124	169	326	–	–	378	346	308
75 to 84 years	59	59	68	303	–	–	237	158	234
85 years and over	33	13	23	179	–	–	76	27	81
3 and 4 years	60	107	117	69	–	–	69	95	203
16 years and over	782	1 826	1 710	2 322	2	–	2 289	2 563	3 593
18 years and over	737	1 696	1 602	2 246	2	–	2 239	2 481	3 445
21 years and over	669	1 527	1 446	2 140	2	–	2 159	2 350	3 179
60 years and over	205	278	369	925	–	–	870	705	749
62 years and over	181	241	329	884	–	–	808	639	694
Median	24.0	23.8	23.9	36.8	26.0	–	41.5	35.8	27.6
Female	**724**	**1 483**	**1 447**	**1 651**	**3**	–	**1 483**	**1 716**	**2 645**
Under 5 years	82	134	155	103	–	–	66	127	269
5 to 9 years	75	138	146	81	–	–	63	98	227
10 to 14 years	49	157	141	83	1	–	74	98	197
15 to 19 years	71	146	117	85	1	–	67	113	194
20 to 24 years	61	128	120	113	–	–	86	121	230
25 to 34 years	110	223	231	215	–	–	201	272	467
35 to 44 years	72	233	159	166	1	–	184	221	316
45 to 54 years	44	133	113	102	–	–	128	189	182
55 to 64 years	44	89	117	111	–	–	168	175	145
65 to 74 years	46	65	86	227	–	–	232	191	194
75 to 84 years	45	30	44	217	–	–	165	94	162
85 years and over	25	7	18	148	–	–	49	17	62
3 and 4 years	25	46	65	34	–	–	29	48	99
16 years and over	506	1 035	979	1 371	1	–	1 266	1 368	1 919
18 years and over	476	971	935	1 331	1	–	1 242	1 322	1 856
21 years and over	431	877	851	1 280	1	–	1 202	1 256	1 726
60 years and over	142	153	208	653	–	–	545	396	490
62 years and over	126	130	182	631	–	–	511	360	458
Median	27.2	26.7	27.4	43.4	15.5	–	45.0	36.4	28.9
Male	**507**	**1 313**	**1 226**	**1 276**	**1**	–	**1 280**	**1 545**	**2 380**
Median age	18.9	20.7	20.0	30.6	36.5	–	37.6	35.2	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**1 231**	**2 796**	**2 673**	**2 927**	**4**	–	**2 763**	**3 261**	**5 025**
In households	1 231	2 796	2 673	2 754	4	–	2 646	3 244	4 843
Householder	486	864	865	1 303	1	–	1 237	1 327	1 968
Family householder	293	664	622	638	1	–	745	896	1 073
Nonfamily householder	193	200	243	665	–	–	492	431	895
Living alone	188	167	194	593	–	–	443	368	759
Spouse	116	321	202	418	1	–	612	728	543
Child	522	1 260	1 147	770	2	–	641	948	1 665
Other relatives	73	209	304	110	–	–	76	113	309
Nonrelatives	34	142	155	153	–	–	80	128	358
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	173	–	–	117	–	166
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	16
Persons per household	2.53	3.24	3.09	2.11	4.00	–	2.14	2.44	2.46
Persons per family	3.43	3.70	3.66	3.03	4.00	–	2.78	3.00	3.35
Persons 65 years and over	**163**	**196**	**260**	**808**	–	–	**691**	**531**	**623**
In households	163	196	260	635	–	–	640	531	572
Householder	148	128	188	500	–	–	457	362	415
Nonfamily householder	124	56	90	344	–	–	248	157	276
Living alone	124	52	74	338	–	–	243	153	262
Spouse	11	37	41	104	–	–	154	142	88
Other relatives	4	22	17	21	–	–	24	23	37
Nonrelatives	–	9	14	10	–	–	5	4	32
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	173	–	–	51	–	50
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**293**	**664**	**622**	**638**	**1**	–	**745**	**896**	**1 073**
With own children under 18 years	212	424	351	301	1	–	255	386	678
Number of own children under 18 years	446	946	856	605	2	–	478	707	1 378
Married-couple families	**116**	**321**	**202**	**418**	**1**	–	**612**	**728**	**543**
With own children under 18 years	64	169	72	170	1	–	195	291	293
Number of own children under 18 years	126	363	161	329	2	–	377	539	611
Female householder, no husband present	**164**	**307**	**366**	**176**	–	–	**107**	**127**	**454**
With own children under 18 years	145	232	257	112	–	–	50	77	340
Number of own children under 18 years	317	538	639	242	–	–	81	145	687
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**285**	**823**	**761**	**965**	**1**	–	**1 036**	**1 216**	**1 717**
Never married	100	359	392	306	–	–	225	315	742
Now married, except separated	119	349	225	442	1	–	642	754	627
Separated	8	32	31	21	–	–	12	17	74
Widowed	22	32	36	57	–	–	51	40	46
Divorced	36	51	77	139	–	–	106	90	228
Females 15 years and over	**518**	**1 054**	**1 005**	**1 384**	**2**	–	**1 280**	**1 393**	**1 952**
Never married	200	433	440	299	1	–	232	334	720
Now married, except separated	119	356	229	437	1	–	634	747	582
Separated	25	56	90	34	–	–	13	21	110
Widowed	100	78	121	441	–	–	287	162	256
Divorced	74	131	125	173	–	–	114	129	284

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.			Remoinder of Konkokee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Troct 126 (pt.)	Troct 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Troct 105 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Squore kilometers	2.4	5.0	.7	221.0	188.8	316.1	102.7	12.7	33.3
Squore miles	.9	1.9	.3	85.3	72.9	122.0	39.7	4.9	12.8
AGE									
All persons	**4 481**	**2 360**	**26**	**3 047**	**5 639**	**3 312**	**3 979**	**1 003**	**2 501**
Under 5 yeors	382	151	1	223	368	245	267	60	159
5 to 9 years	324	136	1	233	413	271	334	107	153
10 to 14 years	344	112	–	233	434	299	368	78	183
15 to 19 years	301	90	1	250	358	270	330	93	168
20 to 24 years	275	146	1	204	345	153	225	39	123
25 to 34 years	722	409	4	456	918	465	608	133	353
35 to 44 years	634	455	4	456	736	528	678	167	337
45 to 54 years	403	260	9	372	556	367	497	150	293
55 to 64 years	371	222	4	265	531	314	330	111	319
65 to 74 years	323	199	–	199	591	245	213	42	285
75 to 84 years	313	124	–	114	318	122	116	19	112
85 years ond over	89	56	1	42	71	33	13	4	16
3 ond 4 years	142	64	–	86	140	115	109	23	67
16 years ond over	3 359	1 952	24	2 295	4 346	2 434	2 930	741	1 971
18 years ond over	3 230	1 927	23	2 190	4 180	2 308	2 792	698	1 900
21 years ond over	3 079	1 843	22	2 057	4 004	2 193	2 639	652	1 817
60 years ond over	918	512	5	479	1 257	561	508	112	581
62 years ond over	839	438	5	429	1 162	490	447	95	515
Median	33.7	37.8	45.5	33.4	34.8	34.2	33.1	34.3	37.9
Female	**2 367**	**1 069**	**13**	**1 537**	**2 721**	**1 668**	**1 995**	**487**	**1 335**
Under 5 yeors	184	68	–	88	167	120	123	27	79
5 to 9 years	147	67	1	114	196	144	158	55	76
10 to 14 years	177	38	–	135	217	151	193	32	91
15 to 19 years	152	46	1	130	182	130	160	42	97
20 to 24 years	147	72	–	95	181	68	111	15	70
25 to 34 years	360	172	3	228	459	230	311	71	182
35 to 44 years	343	190	3	235	366	260	342	86	179
45 to 54 years	182	106	2	176	257	187	255	77	158
55 to 64 years	208	90	2	130	267	164	161	48	181
65 to 74 years	195	99	–	114	248	123	115	20	146
75 to 84 years	213	77	–	67	144	71	59	11	66
85 years ond over	59	44	1	25	37	20	7	3	10
3 and 4 years	70	33	–	32	64	59	52	8	37
16 years and over	1 833	892	12	1 169	2 107	1 222	1 482	370	1 061
18 years ond over	1 763	877	11	1 115	2 017	1 159	1 413	348	1 027
21 years ond over	1 683	838	11	1 049	1 929	1 110	1 339	324	977
60 years ond over	576	268	3	270	565	294	270	51	311
62 years ond over	531	236	3	242	515	261	233	46	276
Median	35.5	38.3	44.3	34.0	34.2	34.7	33.5	35.3	38.6
Male	**2 114**	**1 291**	**13**	**1 510**	**2 918**	**1 644**	**1 984**	**516**	**1 166**
Median age	32.0	37.4	47.5	32.8	35.6	33.8	32.6	33.6	37.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**4 481**	**2 360**	**26**	**3 047**	**5 639**	**3 312**	**3 979**	**1 003**	**2 501**
In households	4 481	1 425	26	3 047	5 346	3 312	3 979	1 003	2 501
Householder	1 782	544	11	1 056	2 063	1 129	1 330	324	1 036
Family householder	1 194	376	11	863	1 495	926	1 137	286	725
Nonfamily householder	588	168	–	193	568	203	193	38	311
Living olone	520	143	–	166	502	184	157	35	279
Spouse	898	268	10	771	1 272	844	1 012	264	588
Child	1 469	485	5	1 073	1 722	1 200	1 479	380	732
Other relotives	179	76	–	88	126	70	81	26	76
Nonrelotives	153	52	–	59	163	69	77	9	69
Institutionolized persons	–	935	–	–	293	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.51	2.62	2.36	2.89	2.59	2.93	2.99	3.10	2.41
Persons per fomily	3.13	3.20	2.36	3.24	3.09	3.28	3.26	3.34	2.93
Persons 65 years and over	**725**	**379**	**1**	**355**	**980**	**400**	**342**	**65**	**413**
In households	725	168	1	355	737	400	342	65	413
Householder	527	119	1	243	498	269	220	41	293
Nonfamily householder	303	54	–	97	227	111	71	14	128
Living olone	293	51	–	96	219	111	69	14	124
Spouse	157	39	–	99	190	112	94	19	95
Other relotives	35	6	–	13	37	17	20	5	23
Nonrelotives	6	4	–	–	12	2	8	–	2
Institutionolized persons	–	211	–	–	243	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 194**	**376**	**11**	**863**	**1 495**	**926**	**1 137**	**286**	**725**
With own children under 18 years	600	199	3	412	735	465	611	148	314
Number of own children under 18 years	1 156	386	3	807	1 380	946	1 137	291	551
Married-couple families	**898**	**268**	**10**	**771**	**1 272**	**844**	**1 012**	**264**	**588**
With own children under 18 years	427	130	3	369	604	415	537	133	242
Number of own children under 18 years	828	242	3	737	1 179	857	1 012	266	435
Female householder, no husband present	**226**	**80**	**1**	**66**	**162**	**61**	**95**	**17**	**109**
With own children under 18 years	135	54	–	35	92	34	61	12	60
Number of own children under 18 years	261	119	–	59	144	66	99	21	98
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**1 572**	**1 065**	**12**	**1 158**	**2 283**	**1 244**	**1 489**	**385**	**917**
Never married	446	678	2	298	480	293	357	87	182
Now married, except seporoted	928	281	10	790	1 429	850	1 023	269	597
Separated	28	6	–	11	29	5	8	4	11
Widowed	62	28	–	14	146	28	24	8	39
Divorced	108	72	–	45	199	68	77	17	88
Females 15 years and over	**1 859**	**896**	**12**	**1 200**	**2 141**	**1 253**	**1 521**	**373**	**1 089**
Never married	392	392	1	210	355	199	285	66	187
Now married, except seporated	922	282	10	793	1 300	855	1 026	268	599
Seporated	42	11	–	14	25	8	16	2	8
Widowed	315	119	1	123	277	120	113	18	149
Divorced	188	92	–	60	184	71	81	19	146

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	46.0	119.4	96.5	143.9	60.1	67.4	19.9	9.5
Square miles	17.8	46.1	37.3	55.6	23.2	26.0	7.7	3.7
AGE								
All persons	**731**	**3 868**	**3 232**	**3 330**	**2 127**	**1 879**	**2 469**	**682**
Under 5 years	59	273	227	302	179	111	155	42
5 to 9 years	54	336	227	333	187	113	176	37
10 to 14 years	56	315	249	354	157	162	173	52
15 to 19 years	67	280	195	292	172	151	153	45
20 to 24 years	38	189	186	159	123	80	117	28
25 to 34 years	131	504	519	357	334	247	327	99
35 to 44 years	112	505	492	295	283	355	371	96
45 to 54 years	92	434	368	277	228	286	314	104
55 to 64 years	65	368	299	346	175	196	291	88
65 to 74 years	40	362	283	361	179	122	269	68
75 to 84 years	14	219	154	203	86	48	108	17
85 years and over	3	83	33	51	24	8	15	6
3 and 4 years	27	112	85	141	74	33	65	20
16 years and over	545	2 877	2 479	2 284	1 573	1 462	1 930	544
18 years and over	518	2 763	2 403	2 141	1 489	1 403	1 861	523
21 years and over	487	2 614	2 298	2 004	1 407	1 316	1 786	505
60 years and over	93	858	624	792	384	267	545	137
62 years and over	77	778	561	721	349	224	482	124
Median	32.0	35.6	35.2	30.7	32.7	37.0	38.2	38.6
Female	**361**	**2 042**	**1 567**	**1 724**	**1 084**	**910**	**1 287**	**339**
Under 5 years	24	131	110	139	95	50	75	19
5 to 9 years	31	160	113	141	83	53	88	13
10 to 14 years	25	159	117	167	80	79	88	28
15 to 19 years	34	128	95	137	82	67	83	17
20 to 24 years	18	97	91	78	63	31	60	13
25 to 34 years	71	265	258	211	165	127	170	53
35 to 44 years	56	253	209	178	142	173	194	49
45 to 54 years	46	222	166	151	109	142	157	55
55 to 64 years	27	193	156	193	94	96	159	43
65 to 74 years	19	216	140	194	105	61	143	33
75 to 84 years	8	152	91	109	51	25	63	11
85 years and over	2	66	21	26	15	6	7	5
3 and 4 years	11	59	46	49	42	15	31	8
16 years and over	276	1 559	1 198	1 246	805	712	1 015	279
18 years and over	260	1 507	1 166	1 178	769	682	976	269
21 years and over	244	1 436	1 119	1 118	732	652	939	261
60 years and over	44	537	332	423	229	138	290	70
62 years and over	39	485	292	387	207	113	260	66
Median	32.5	37.4	35.0	34.4	33.8	37.7	38.6	39.5
Male	**370**	**1 826**	**1 665**	**1 606**	**1 043**	**969**	**1 182**	**343**
Median age	30.9	33.5	35.4	26.1	31.7	36.2	37.8	37.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	**731**	**3 868**	**3 232**	**3 330**	**2 127**	**1 879**	**2 469**	**682**
In households	731	3 731	3 103	3 330	2 113	1 879	2 451	678
Householder	232	1 359	1 166	1 125	746	672	919	268
Family householder	201	1 003	854	742	579	563	745	208
Nonfamily householder	31	356	312	383	167	109	174	60
Living alone	23	325	275	333	154	95	149	52
Spouse	187	816	724	362	476	516	660	182
Child	277	1 287	975	1 126	760	606	741	184
Other relatives	20	170	136	542	80	49	75	16
Nonrelatives	15	99	102	175	51	36	56	28
Institutionalized persons	–	137	–	–	–	–	18	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	129	–	14	–	–	4
Persons per household	3.15	2.75	2.66	2.96	2.83	2.80	2.67	2.53
Persons per family	3.41	3.27	3.15	3.74	3.27	3.08	2.98	2.84
Persons 65 years and over	**57**	**664**	**470**	**615**	**289**	**178**	**392**	**91**
In households	57	540	464	615	289	178	388	91
Householder	37	384	325	446	202	115	253	66
Nonfamily householder	9	202	137	218	94	34	85	29
Living alone	9	193	134	193	94	34	84	29
Spouse	17	125	115	97	72	57	117	20
Other relatives	3	21	18	42	13	6	17	5
Nonrelatives	–	10	6	30	2	–	1	–
Institutionalized persons	–	124	–	–	–	–	4	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	**201**	**1 003**	**854**	**742**	**579**	**563**	**745**	**208**
With own children under 18 years	112	491	388	319	302	243	296	79
Number of own children under 18 years	203	982	739	796	594	444	561	137
Married-couple families	**187**	**816**	**724**	**362**	**476**	**516**	**660**	**182**
With own children under 18 years	105	394	330	134	240	227	250	66
Number of own children under 18 years	192	798	637	332	484	418	475	118
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**140**	**93**	**314**	**71**	**29**	**63**	**15**
With own children under 18 years	5	71	42	167	43	12	36	6
Number of own children under 18 years	8	142	75	424	74	21	71	8
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	**281**	**1 352**	**1 302**	**1 064**	**778**	**765**	**929**	**272**
Never married	73	341	404	391	205	172	173	53
Now married, except separated	190	854	752	388	498	531	675	186
Separated	3	17	14	78	6	5	6	2
Widowed	2	49	35	93	22	11	22	11
Divorced	13	91	97	114	47	46	53	20
Females 15 years and over	**281**	**1 592**	**1 227**	**1 277**	**826**	**728**	**1 036**	**279**
Never married	59	289	206	416	157	98	166	35
Now married, except separated	190	842	745	386	491	536	674	190
Separated	2	27	16	85	6	5	10	2
Widowed	16	307	153	260	116	47	109	26
Divorced	14	127	107	130	56	42	77	26

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	.2	.1	–	1.1	2.1	3.1	18.7	248.3
Square miles	.1	–	–	.4	.8	1.2	7.2	95.9
AGE								
All persons	**35**	**70**	**–**	**104**	**642**	**158**	**532**	**4 614**
Under 5 years	2	4	–	3	35	9	42	338
5 to 9 years	2	6	–	8	66	5	56	481
10 to 14 years	4	8	–	10	64	6	47	426
15 to 19 years	6	5	–	11	45	5	31	294
20 to 24 years	1	–	–	3	26	4	29	260
25 to 34 years	4	9	–	18	74	22	82	679
35 to 44 years	4	15	–	14	105	17	62	705
45 to 54 years	–	7	–	10	97	22	67	452
55 to 64 years	6	4	–	14	68	26	47	424
65 to 74 years	2	7	–	6	47	29	45	354
75 to 84 years	3	3	–	6	14	12	22	163
85 years and over	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	38
3 and 4 years	–	4	–	2	17	5	18	147
16 years and over	25	50	–	81	465	137	378	3 304
18 years and over	22	47	–	77	446	135	370	3 179
21 years and over	20	47	–	71	423	132	349	3 020
60 years and over	11	14	–	19	92	56	98	787
62 years and over	10	13	–	19	78	53	88	696
Median	32.8	39.0	–	34.5	35.8	51.0	32.4	32.7
Female	**21**	**35**	**–**	**51**	**324**	**81**	**274**	**2 334**
Under 5 years	2	4	–	2	21	5	20	177
5 to 9 years	1	2	–	3	31	2	24	242
10 to 14 years	1	2	–	2	32	3	20	194
15 to 19 years	3	3	–	7	19	1	22	131
20 to 24 years	–	–	–	2	15	2	17	130
25 to 34 years	4	3	–	6	41	11	37	362
35 to 44 years	3	9	–	8	51	7	34	353
45 to 54 years	–	3	–	5	50	11	34	218
55 to 64 years	4	2	–	8	35	15	28	229
65 to 74 years	1	4	–	4	20	16	28	173
75 to 84 years	1	2	–	3	8	7	8	93
85 years and over	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	32
3 and 4 years	–	4	–	2	8	3	11	79
16 years and over	16	26	–	44	234	71	202	1 688
18 years and over	14	24	–	41	227	70	196	1 631
21 years and over	14	24	–	36	216	69	182	1 561
60 years and over	6	9	–	10	46	34	55	421
62 years and over	5	8	–	10	40	32	49	378
Median	34.5	40.5	–	41.5	35.4	52.5	33.4	33.3
Male	**14**	**35**	**–**	**53**	**318**	**77**	**258**	**2 280**
Median age	19.5	29.8	–	32.5	36.2	46.5	31.4	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	**35**	**70**	**–**	**104**	**642**	**158**	**532**	**4 614**
In households	35	70	–	104	642	158	532	4 614
Householder	13	24	–	38	211	74	187	1 610
Family householder	12	20	–	30	180	53	149	1 273
Nonfamily householder	1	4	–	8	31	21	38	337
Living alone	1	3	–	6	26	21	30	303
Spouse	6	19	–	26	167	48	120	1 117
Child	15	25	–	34	235	33	198	1 653
Other relatives	1	1	–	3	24	3	9	123
Nonrelatives	–	1	–	3	5	–	18	111
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.69	2.92	–	2.74	3.04	2.14	2.84	2.87
Persons per family	2.83	3.25	–	3.10	3.37	2.58	3.19	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	**6**	**12**	**–**	**13**	**62**	**42**	**69**	**555**
In households	6	12	–	13	62	42	69	555
Householder	3	6	–	8	36	30	46	371
Nonfamily householder	–	1	–	1	11	12	18	145
Living alone	–	1	–	1	9	12	18	145
Spouse	2	5	–	4	18	10	19	152
Other relatives	1	1	–	1	7	2	2	28
Nonrelatives	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	4
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	**12**	**20**	**–**	**30**	**180**	**53**	**149**	**1 273**
With own children under 18 years	6	10	–	14	92	11	75	646
Number of own children under 18 years	13	23	–	25	190	23	159	1 341
Married-couple families	**6**	**19**	**–**	**26**	**167**	**48**	**120**	**1 117**
With own children under 18 years	1	9	–	11	89	9	57	558
Number of own children under 18 years	1	22	–	20	187	19	118	1 189
Female householder, no husband present	**6**	**1**	**–**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**23**	**103**
With own children under 18 years	5	1	–	2	1	2	16	59
Number of own children under 18 years	12	1	–	3	1	4	36	104
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	**10**	**25**	**–**	**39**	**237**	**67**	**177**	**1 648**
Never married	4	6	–	7	45	15	31	378
Now married, except separated	6	19	–	26	171	48	124	1 133
Separated	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	12
Widowed	–	–	–	1	7	2	2	34
Divorced	–	–	–	5	12	2	18	91
Females 15 years and over	**17**	**27**	**–**	**44**	**240**	**71**	**210**	**1 721**
Never married	6	5	–	10	39	4	39	277
Now married, except separated	6	19	–	26	170	49	126	1 130
Separated	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	24
Widowed	1	1	–	5	21	13	21	183
Divorced	3	2	–	2	10	5	21	107

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County					
		Total	Bourbannais village	Kankakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
AGE										
All persons	**80 194**	**80 194**	**13 149**	**17 108**	**1 140**	**425**	**2 891**	**8 309**	**2 924**	**2 439**
Under 5 years	5 477	5 477	937	1 143	89	20	164	559	189	158
5 to 9 years	5 905	5 905	1 035	990	72	21	174	589	170	151
10 to 14 years	5 893	5 893	1 016	916	67	22	149	526	165	118
15 to 19 years	5 840	5 840	1 303	926	77	34	147	953	164	105
20 to 24 years	5 318	5 318	1 370	1 160	60	29	195	1 161	186	141
25 to 34 years	12 362	12 362	2 128	2 633	151	41	415	1 370	450	405
35 to 44 years	11 810	11 810	2 119	2 269	125	48	312	1 095	374	422
45 to 54 years	8 458	8 458	1 254	1 612	133	38	207	709	331	290
55 to 64 years	7 284	7 284	887	1 634	146	56	227	626	339	242
65 to 74 years	6 846	6 846	666	1 893	121	61	382	468	363	221
75 to 84 years	3 829	3 829	327	1 396	66	42	333	202	166	133
85 years and over	1 172	1 172	107	536	33	13	186	51	27	53
3 and 4 years	2 181	2 181	375	424	31	7	58	221	74	66
16 years and over	61 725	61 725	9 966	13 885	901	358	2 374	6 528	2 362	1 995
18 years and over	59 499	59 499	9 588	13 544	868	345	2 312	6 304	2 302	1 966
21 years and over	55 925	55 925	8 511	12 923	824	322	2 220	5 374	2 199	1 879
60 years and over	15 665	15 665	1 536	4 720	292	149	1 032	1 039	726	551
62 years and over	14 146	14 146	1 346	4 358	267	135	989	903	664	476
Median	34.5	34.5	29.3	38.3	38.8	44.4	40.7	27.4	38.7	38.0
Female	**41 298**	**41 298**	**6 871**	**9 072**	**627**	**231**	**1 627**	**4 331**	**1 547**	**1 149**
Under 5 years	2 629	2 629	445	549	47	11	84	244	100	76
5 to 9 years	2 904	2 904	539	452	31	7	67	305	83	64
10 to 14 years	2 896	2 896	493	458	29	14	75	240	83	46
15 to 19 years	2 924	2 924	670	478	39	18	71	504	85	62
20 to 24 years	2 712	2 712	725	606	35	12	100	619	104	75
25 to 34 years	6 298	6 298	1 146	1 280	87	26	197	720	239	173
35 to 44 years	5 989	5 989	1 108	1 133	71	28	154	594	191	184
45 to 54 years	4 173	4 173	616	775	71	21	108	349	176	125
55 to 64 years	3 805	3 805	473	853	70	31	128	337	171	109
65 to 74 years	3 761	3 761	369	1 143	71	31	256	258	199	117
75 to 84 years	2 362	2 362	211	945	51	24	234	126	99	75
85 years and over	845	845	76	400	25	8	153	35	17	43
3 and 4 years	1 061	1 061	177	208	13	4	30	100	40	38
16 years and over	32 275	32 275	5 300	7 530	517	198	1 384	3 486	1 262	951
18 years and over	31 155	31 155	5 106	7 352	500	190	1 355	3 371	1 226	932
21 years and over	29 360	29 360	4 537	7 031	472	177	1 313	2 870	1 176	885
60 years and over	8 995	8 995	908	2 966	182	85	718	591	409	295
62 years and over	8 165	8 165	795	2 772	171	76	692	513	375	260
Median	35.4	35.4	29.9	41.1	40.3	44.8	50.4	28.2	39.5	38.6
Male	**38 896**	**38 896**	**6 278**	**8 036**	**513**	**194**	**1 264**	**3 978**	**1 377**	**1 290**
Median age	33.4	33.4	28.6	35.5	36.8	42.5	33.9	26.6	38.0	37.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**80 194**	**80 194**	**13 149**	**17 108**	**1 140**	**425**	**2 891**	**8 309**	**2 924**	**2 439**
In households	77 069	77 069	11 836	15 959	1 140	425	2 718	7 261	2 913	1 715
Householder	29 691	29 691	4 344	7 180	508	177	1 321	2 874	1 236	667
Family householder	21 313	21 313	3 256	4 140	311	116	656	2 016	826	474
Nonfamily householder	8 378	8 378	1 088	3 040	197	61	665	858	410	193
Living alone	7 292	7 292	906	2 685	185	51	597	698	357	165
Spouse	17 880	17 880	2 735	3 214	239	86	486	1 600	706	365
Child	24 994	24 994	4 227	4 302	319	109	677	2 356	797	568
Other relatives	2 142	2 142	191	547	34	26	94	138	74	57
Nonrelatives	2 362	2 362	339	716	40	27	140	293	100	58
Institutianalized persons	1 989	1 989	362	1 129	–	–	173	97	–	724
Other persons in group quarters	1 136	1 136	951	20	–	–	–	951	11	–
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.73	2.23	2.25	2.44	2.07	2.53	2.37	2.60
Persons per family	3.12	3.12	3.20	2.96	2.91	3.00	2.93	3.03	2.92	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	**11 847**	**11 847**	**1 100**	**3 825**	**220**	**116**	**901**	**721**	**556**	**407**
In households	10 723	10 723	860	3 379	220	116	728	654	556	234
Householder	7 458	7 458	567	2 477	182	76	557	445	382	163
Nonfamily householder	3 535	3 535	232	1 453	132	35	363	180	167	72
Living alone	3 441	3 441	225	1 412	132	33	356	173	163	69
Spouse	2 630	2 630	222	713	30	28	133	166	149	57
Other relatives	490	490	56	132	8	9	27	29	21	8
Nonrelatives	145	145	15	57	–	3	11	14	4	6
Institutianalized persons	1 116	1 116	240	445	–	–	173	67	–	173
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**21 313**	**21 313**	**3 256**	**4 140**	**311**	**116**	**656**	**2 016**	**826**	**474**
With own children under 18 years	10 341	10 341	1 885	1 754	139	40	273	1 092	321	239
Number of own children under 18 years	19 378	19 378	3 451	3 260	240	72	520	1 904	579	448
Married-couple families	**17 830**	**17 830**	**2 724**	**3 181**	**233**	**82**	**486**	**1 594**	**704**	**362**
With own children under 18 years	8 376	8 376	1 518	1 237	82	22	190	809	255	172
Number of own children under 18 years	16 169	16 169	2 880	2 384	144	46	360	1 482	475	329
Female householder, no husband present	**2 660**	**2 660**	**435**	**757**	**64**	**29**	**131**	**355**	**94**	**78**
With own children under 18 years	1 552	1 552	313	423	49	15	66	245	55	50
Number of own children under 18 years	2 571	2 571	480	728	84	21	134	369	91	90
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**30 050**	**30 050**	**4 767**	**6 446**	**392**	**163**	**1 003**	**3 093**	**1 119**	**1 049**
Never married	8 151	8 151	1 559	2 087	84	49	297	1 192	263	554
Now married, except separated	18 413	18 413	2 781	3 333	238	88	508	1 621	726	375
Separated	276	276	34	85	4	2	14	22	13	7
Widowed	929	929	101	281	26	13	61	51	38	26
Divorced	2 281	2 281	292	660	40	11	123	207	79	87
Females 15 years and over	**32 869**	**32 869**	**5 394**	**7 613**	**520**	**199**	**1 401**	**3 542**	**1 281**	**963**
Never married	6 800	6 800	1 581	1 768	93	46	247	1 215	271	355
Now married, except separated	18 333	18 333	2 807	3 331	249	93	501	1 639	725	379
Separated	361	361	49	113	8	4	22	39	12	7
Widowed	4 388	4 388	446	1 561	102	32	464	263	165	128
Divorced	2 987	2 987	511	840	68	24	167	386	108	94

Table 2. **General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Kankakee County	Konkokee city, Kankokee County						Remainder of Konkakee County
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
AGE									
All persons	**6 872**	**507**	**408**	**2 465**	**2 768**	**2 778**	**3 391**	**1 915**	**3 271**
Under 5 years	456	52	20	142	180	220	244	118	219
5 to 9 years	469	39	21	148	165	163	213	97	257
10 to 14 years	420	25	22	119	159	140	221	72	261
15 to 19 years	820	37	33	121	159	172	195	74	217
20 to 24 years	1 059	35	28	172	182	258	201	113	161
25 to 34 years	1 132	56	41	365	428	499	501	323	435
35 to 44 years	884	39	45	254	357	363	471	362	451
45 to 54 years	560	36	38	169	309	235	331	223	373
55 to 64 years	484	59	50	187	315	185	331	195	317
65 to 74 years	377	53	59	317	334	262	301	176	318
75 to 84 years	166	49	39	295	154	203	297	111	188
85 years and over	45	27	12	176	26	78	85	51	74
3 and 4 years	181	14	7	46	69	78	89	48	88
16 years and over	5 450	386	341	2 033	2 227	2 230	2 669	1 620	2 485
18 years and over	5 274	371	329	1 984	2 169	2 181	2 586	1 599	2 398
21 years and over	4 420	344	307	1 903	2 069	2 041	2 483	1 533	2 275
60 years and over	836	155	138	896	672	635	865	453	748
62 years and over	728	143	125	860	611	595	793	388	674
Median	26.6	36.4	43.7	40.7	38.2	33.5	37.4	38.9	36.4
Female	**3 600**	**315**	**221**	**1 396**	**1 467**	**1 440**	**1 802**	**881**	**1 734**
Under 5 years	199	31	11	71	95	99	114	57	108
5 to 9 years	244	19	7	54	81	82	99	42	130
10 to 14 years	199	8	14	62	80	76	117	27	134
15 to 19 years	439	23	17	59	84	86	98	40	95
20 to 24 years	562	24	12	92	102	118	108	59	81
25 to 34 years	594	37	26	171	228	239	237	136	226
35 to 44 years	481	28	26	126	184	171	252	151	226
45 to 54 years	276	20	21	86	165	107	151	91	192
55 to 64 years	267	27	27	100	157	101	185	81	163
65 to 74 years	202	38	30	219	183	163	183	89	186
75 to 84 years	107	40	23	210	92	138	201	67	135
85 years and over	30	20	7	146	16	60	57	41	58
3 and 4 years	82	6	4	22	37	34	46	27	46
16 years and over	2 917	254	188	1 197	1 192	1 170	1 457	751	1 340
18 years and over	2 824	246	181	1 175	1 157	1 148	1 412	738	1 302
21 years and over	2 363	226	168	1 135	1 108	1 079	1 357	705	1 244
60 years and over	479	112	79	633	376	414	543	240	466
62 years and over	415	105	71	613	343	392	504	211	418
Median	27.4	39.3	44.2	51.9	38.7	35.8	40.2	39.6	38.3
Male	**3 272**	**192**	**187**	**1 069**	**1 301**	**1 338**	**1 589**	**1 034**	**1 537**
Median age	25.9	32.5	41.5	33.6	37.7	31.3	34.7	38.5	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**6 872**	**507**	**408**	**2 465**	**2 768**	**2 778**	**3 391**	**1 915**	**3 271**
In households	5 824	507	408	2 292	2 757	2 650	3 391	1 191	3 161
Householder	2 352	252	169	1 142	1 163	1 270	1 415	482	1 192
Family householder	1 605	113	109	535	774	591	920	327	869
Nonfamily householder	747	139	60	607	389	679	495	155	323
Living alone	615	135	50	544	336	579	442	135	294
Spouse	1 276	65	80	382	659	382	769	246	734
Child	1 869	158	107	554	764	667	1 002	375	1 054
Other relatives	91	20	25	82	71	117	104	48	101
Nonrelatives	236	12	27	132	100	214	101	40	80
Institutionalized persons	97	–	–	173	–	119	–	724	110
Other persons in group quarters	951	–	–	–	11	9	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.48	2.00	2.46	2.02	2.38	2.10	2.38	2.51	2.67
Persons per family	3.02	3.14	3.05	2.93	2.94	3.01	3.01	3.09	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	**588**	**129**	**110**	**788**	**514**	**543**	**683**	**338**	**580**
In households	521	129	110	615	514	494	683	165	479
Householder	356	116	73	484	352	359	494	117	338
Nonfamily householder	154	103	35	331	155	233	277	54	181
Living alone	148	103	33	325	151	220	269	51	173
Spouse	131	10	26	101	139	85	155	38	116
Other relatives	21	3	8	20	19	24	29	6	16
Nonrelatives	13	–	3	10	4	26	5	4	9
Institutionalized persons	67	–	–	173	–	48	–	173	101
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 605**	**113**	**109**	**535**	**774**	**591**	**920**	**327**	**869**
With own children under 18 years	880	68	39	223	310	289	395	166	421
Number of own children under 18 years	1 533	122	71	424	556	529	761	294	806
Married-couple families	**1 270**	**59**	**76**	**382**	**657**	**380**	**757**	**243**	**738**
With own children under 18 years	649	23	21	147	246	163	323	116	352
Number of own children under 18 years	1 194	42	45	278	456	322	636	213	690
Female householder, no husband present	**290**	**51**	**28**	**117**	**90**	**172**	**125**	**56**	**99**
With own children under 18 years	207	44	15	61	53	105	55	35	50
Number of own children under 18 years	303	79	21	123	87	173	98	57	90
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**2 569**	**134**	**156**	**847**	**1 053**	**1 072**	**1 241**	**873**	**1 172**
Never married	1 058	36	48	259	248	420	315	523	284
Now married, except separated	1 293	60	82	401	679	427	776	252	766
Separated	20	3	2	11	13	26	12	5	7
Widowed	42	15	13	56	36	33	51	24	40
Divorced	156	20	11	120	77	166	87	69	75
Females 15 years and over	**2 958**	**257**	**189**	**1 209**	**1 211**	**1 183**	**1 472**	**755**	**1 362**
Never married	1 091	62	44	222	267	367	245	316	223
Now married, except separated	1 307	68	87	395	677	404	792	254	754
Separated	29	7	4	21	12	37	13	5	14
Widowed	213	77	31	420	152	193	284	107	265
Divorced	318	43	23	151	103	182	138	73	106

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Konkokee County				
		Total	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
AGE								
All persons	**14 399**	**14 399**	**9 957**	**714**	**2 348**	**411**	**456**	**418**
Under 5 years	1 626	1 626	1 223	119	263	53	56	27
5 to 9 years	1 652	1 652	1 180	102	278	54	40	35
10 to 14 years	1 576	1 576	1 114	86	295	44	40	38
15 to 19 years	1 415	1 415	1 009	70	266	47	46	13
20 to 24 years	996	996	776	55	190	26	35	30
25 to 34 years	2 128	2 128	1 609	104	328	60	78	80
35 to 44 years	1 686	1 686	1 280	80	333	61	70	92
45 to 54 years	1 068	1 068	710	39	205	26	40	37
55 to 64 years	950	950	506	26	104	20	35	25
65 to 74 years	772	772	349	17	65	9	11	23
75 to 84 years	421	421	159	10	20	8	4	13
85 years and over	109	109	42	6	1	3	1	5
3 and 4 years	645	645	470	46	95	19	24	11
16 years and over	9 264	9 264	6 243	391	1 464	256	313	318
18 years and over	8 648	8 648	5 814	363	1 344	230	292	315
21 years and over	7 905	7 905	5 259	326	1 200	208	262	298
60 years and over	1 788	1 788	808	49	139	28	33	58
62 years and over	1 581	1 581	693	37	115	23	26	50
Median	24.6	24.6	22.8	18.5	21.8	21.3	26.2	33.8
Female	**7 611**	**7 611**	**5 309**	**403**	**1 243**	**233**	**232**	**178**
Under 5 years	795	795	599	49	118	27	30	9
5 to 9 years	765	765	559	52	127	25	14	23
10 to 14 years	760	760	536	46	139	19	18	11
15 to 19 years	680	680	492	44	130	25	25	5
20 to 24 years	575	575	456	36	115	18	18	13
25 to 34 years	1 239	1 239	932	72	197	36	41	33
35 to 44 years	955	955	736	48	203	40	36	39
45 to 54 years	585	585	392	24	111	15	23	15
55 to 64 years	530	530	283	15	61	11	16	7
65 to 74 years	419	419	192	7	35	8	8	10
75 to 84 years	241	241	102	5	7	7	2	10
85 years and over	67	67	30	5	–	2	1	3
3 and 4 years	298	298	226	18	40	11	11	4
16 years and over	5 157	5 157	3 529	248	840	161	165	135
18 years and over	4 861	4 861	3 320	228	782	143	156	133
21 years and over	4 490	4 490	3 026	205	703	134	140	128
60 years and over	989	989	463	29	73	20	20	27
62 years and over	870	870	392	20	58	18	16	25
Median	27.0	27.0	25.1	21.3	24.5	25.3	27.2	33.5
Male	**6 788**	**6 788**	**4 648**	**311**	**1 105**	**178**	**224**	**240**
Median age	21.3	21.3	19.8	13.9	18.4	17.7	25.0	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	**14 399**	**14 399**	**9 957**	**714**	**2 348**	**411**	**456**	**418**
In households	13 988	13 988	9 686	710	2 348	411	450	208
Householder	4 525	4 525	3 091	234	688	144	155	60
Family householder	3 276	3 276	2 290	180	550	91	115	47
Nonfamily householder	1 249	1 249	801	54	138	53	40	13
Living alone	1 064	1 064	673	53	116	48	30	8
Spouse	1 313	1 313	839	52	232	27	62	19
Child	5 937	5 937	4 401	353	1 134	196	168	97
Other relatives	1 502	1 502	862	51	182	25	39	20
Nonrelatives	711	711	493	20	112	19	26	12
Institutionalized persons	350	350	258	–	–	–	–	210
Other persons in group quarters	61	61	13	4	–	–	6	–
Persons per household	3.09	3.09	3.14	3.10	3.42	2.75	2.92	3.37
Persons per family	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.61	3.81	3.58	3.37	3.83
Persons 65 years and over	**1 302**	**1 302**	**550**	**33**	**86**	**20**	**16**	**41**
In households	1 197	1 197	510	33	86	20	16	3
Householder	861	861	366	31	55	16	9	2
Nonfamily householder	433	433	198	20	21	13	2	–
Living alone	393	393	178	20	19	13	2	–
Spouse	173	173	61	1	11	3	3	1
Other relatives	107	107	56	1	14	1	4	–
Nonrelatives	56	56	27	–	6	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	105	105	40	–	–	–	–	38
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	**3 276**	**3 276**	**2 290**	**180**	**550**	**91**	**115**	**47**
With own children under 18 years	2 050	2 050	1 591	144	382	68	73	31
Number of own children under 18 years	4 640	4 640	3 516	315	859	162	137	81
Married-couple families	**1 377**	**1 377**	**876**	**59**	**238**	**26**	**65**	**23**
With own children under 18 years	743	743	532	43	142	14	42	12
Number of own children under 18 years	1 568	1 568	1 075	80	301	35	71	20
Female householder, no husband present	**1 637**	**1 637**	**1 237**	**111**	**282**	**58**	**37**	**24**
With own children under 18 years	1 186	1 186	964	99	220	50	24	19
Number of own children under 18 years	2 825	2 825	2 251	233	518	116	56	61
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	**4 254**	**4 254**	**2 825**	**151**	**653**	**98**	**150**	**183**
Never married	1 902	1 902	1 392	62	306	43	61	151
Now married, except separated	1 516	1 516	966	61	258	29	68	24
Separated	244	244	140	6	30	9	4	1
Widowed	207	207	91	6	19	1	4	4
Divorced	385	385	236	16	40	16	13	3
Females 15 years and over	**5 291**	**5 291**	**3 615**	**256**	**859**	**162**	**170**	**135**
Never married	2 201	2 201	1 635	133	391	75	62	76
Now married, except separated	1 431	1 431	921	53	261	32	63	24
Separated	394	394	281	18	51	12	9	7
Widowed	630	630	312	22	47	21	10	10
Divorced	635	635	466	30	109	22	26	18

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County								Remainder of Kankakee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
AGE										
All persons	**671**	**2 330**	**2 552**	**411**	**454**	**2 069**	**1 045**	**410**	**494**	**3 055**
Under 5 years	114	261	288	53	56	288	135	25	36	274
5 to 9 years	99	276	300	54	40	269	109	33	69	318
10 to 14 years	78	291	290	44	40	212	121	37	42	330
15 to 19 years	66	261	256	47	46	218	102	13	47	269
20 to 24 years	53	190	191	26	35	181	71	29	22	142
25 to 34 years	100	324	362	60	78	397	205	80	56	322
35 to 44 years	71	332	252	61	70	245	157	90	39	252
45 to 54 years	32	205	186	26	40	117	65	37	56	245
55 to 64 years	25	104	195	20	33	64	39	25	46	323
65 to 74 years	17	65	155	9	11	45	21	23	43	335
75 to 84 years	10	20	58	8	4	30	16	13	30	197
85 years and over	6	1	19	3	1	3	4	5	8	48
3 and 4 years	43	95	109	19	24	116	52	11	16	129
16 years and over	365	1 456	1 621	256	311	1 255	653	315	335	2 077
18 years and over	340	1 338	1 518	230	290	1 168	607	312	313	1 949
21 years and over	303	1 195	1 368	208	260	1 054	565	295	293	1 828
60 years and over	49	139	337	28	31	110	52	58	104	748
62 years and over	37	115	299	23	26	95	45	50	99	679
Median	18.4	21.9	23.7	21.3	26.1	21.4	23.9	33.9	30.2	30.4
Female	**378**	**1 232**	**1 384**	**233**	**231**	**1 120**	**551**	**172**	**260**	**1 584**
Under 5 years	46	116	148	27	30	152	70	8	16	129
5 to 9 years	51	126	143	25	14	132	47	21	28	135
10 to 14 years	40	138	138	19	18	112	60	10	21	156
15 to 19 years	43	128	114	25	25	100	52	5	23	129
20 to 24 years	34	115	114	18	18	106	39	12	12	71
25 to 34 years	69	193	225	36	41	216	118	33	32	191
35 to 44 years	43	202	152	40	36	136	88	38	20	148
45 to 54 years	20	111	106	15	23	72	29	15	29	133
55 to 64 years	15	61	113	11	15	39	22	7	26	180
65 to 74 years	7	35	80	8	8	30	12	10	29	181
75 to 84 years	5	7	36	7	2	23	12	10	17	106
85 years and over	5	–	15	2	1	2	2	3	7	25
3 and 4 years	17	40	59	11	11	59	24	4	8	46
16 years and over	233	834	930	161	164	706	363	133	187	1 133
18 years and over	214	777	887	143	155	670	338	131	176	1 072
21 years and over	191	698	806	134	139	612	315	126	168	1 019
60 years and over	29	73	188	20	19	72	33	27	66	403
62 years and over	20	58	164	18	16	62	27	25	63	369
Median	21.2	24.6	27.1	25.3	27.1	23.3	25.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
Male	**293**	**1 098**	**1 168**	**178**	**223**	**949**	**494**	**238**	**234**	**1 471**
Median age	13.6	18.6	19.7	17.7	24.8	18.9	21.5	33.9	25.3	26.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**671**	**2 330**	**2 552**	**411**	**454**	**2 069**	**1 045**	**410**	**494**	**3 055**
In households	671	2 330	2 552	411	448	2 016	1 045	200	468	3 055
Householder	223	683	820	144	154	654	349	58	148	1 030
Family householder	171	545	602	91	114	457	260	45	115	672
Nonfamily householder	52	138	218	53	40	197	89	13	33	358
Living alone	51	116	173	48	30	169	77	8	31	316
Spouse	44	232	190	27	61	145	121	18	62	306
Child	335	1 121	1 112	196	168	918	456	92	184	1 028
Other relatives	49	182	294	25	39	181	71	20	60	526
Nonrelatives	20	112	136	19	26	118	48	12	14	165
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	210	26	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	3.08	3.42	3.13	2.75	2.92	3.08	3.02	3.34	3.09	2.96
Persons per family	3.58	3.81	3.67	3.58	3.38	3.72	3.53	3.82	3.57	3.77
Persons 65 years and over	**33**	**86**	**232**	**20**	**16**	**78**	**41**	**41**	**81**	**580**
In households	33	86	232	20	16	76	41	3	59	580
Householder	31	55	165	16	9	55	32	2	45	423
Nonfamily householder	20	21	74	13	2	42	25	–	21	204
Living alone	20	19	58	13	2	41	24	–	20	185
Spouse	1	11	37	3	3	3	2	1	9	91
Other relatives	1	14	17	1	4	12	6	–	4	41
Nonrelatives	–	6	13	–	–	6	1	–	1	25
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	38	22	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**171**	**545**	**602**	**91**	**114**	**457**	**260**	**45**	**115**	**672**
With own children under 18 years	136	377	341	68	73	369	196	29	56	277
Number of own children under 18 years	299	847	828	162	137	777	387	76	130	724
Married-couple families	**51**	**238**	**192**	**26**	**64**	**151**	**129**	**22**	**62**	**314**
With own children under 18 years	36	142	68	14	42	120	97	11	31	102
Number of own children under 18 years	67	301	145	35	71	248	187	18	66	269
Female householder, no husband present	**110**	**277**	**358**	**58**	**37**	**274**	**99**	**23**	**39**	**295**
With own children under 18 years	98	215	253	50	24	228	78	18	19	158
Number of own children under 18 years	230	506	632	116	56	491	162	58	50	416
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**139**	**650**	**719**	**98**	**149**	**576**	**306**	**182**	**152**	**969**
Never married	59	303	370	43	61	281	123	151	48	354
Now married, except separated	53	258	215	29	67	180	138	23	70	340
Separated	5	30	29	9	4	46	16	1	10	77
Widowed	6	19	34	1	4	13	10	4	9	91
Divorced	16	40	71	16	13	56	19	3	15	107
Females 15 years and over	**241**	**852**	**955**	**162**	**169**	**724**	**374**	**133**	**195**	**1 164**
Never married	129	387	426	75	62	336	144	76	58	389
Now married, except separated	44	261	214	32	62	161	123	23	67	327
Separated	17	50	89	12	9	71	27	6	12	82
Widowed	22	47	113	21	10	57	30	10	40	249
Divorced	29	107	113	22	26	99	50	18	18	117

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkakee, IL MSA	Konkokee County
AGE		
All persons	**644**	**644**
Under 5 years	68	68
5 to 9 years	69	69
10 to 14 years	59	59
15 to 19 years	71	71
20 to 24 years	57	57
25 to 34 years	74	74
35 to 44 years	112	112
45 to 54 years	83	83
55 to 64 years	33	33
65 to 74 years	13	13
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 yeors ond over	2	2
3 ond 4 yeors	33	33
16 yeors ond over	430	430
18 years ond over	403	403
21 years ond over	364	364
60 years ond over	29	29
62 years ond over	24	24
Medion	24.6	24.6
Female	**338**	**338**
Under 5 yeors	31	31
5 to 9 yeors	26	26
10 to 14 yeors	27	27
15 to 19 yeors	47	47
20 to 24 yeors	22	22
25 to 34 yeors	44	44
35 to 44 yeors	65	65
45 to 54 yeors	45	45
55 to 64 yeors	20	20
65 to 74 yeors	7	7
75 to 84 yeors	3	3
85 yeors ond over	1	1
3 ond 4 yeors	17	17
16 yeors ond over	242	242
18 yeors ond over	224	224
21 yeors ond over	203	203
60 years ond over	20	20
62 yeors ond over	17	17
Medion	28.3	28.3
Male	**306**	**306**
Medion oge	21.6	21.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	**644**	**644**
In households	623	623
Householder	146	146
Fomily householder	123	123
Nonfomily householder	23	23
Living olone	20	20
Spouse	140	140
Child	286	286
Other relotives	32	32
Nonrelotives	19	19
Institutionolized persons	5	5
Other persons in group quorters	16	16
Persons per household	3.51	3.51
Persons per fomily	3.93	3.93
Persons 65 years ond over	**18**	**18**
In households	14	14
Householder	2	2
Nonfomily householder	–	–
Living olone	–	–
Spouse	2	2
Other relotives	10	10
Nonrelotives	–	–
Institutionolized persons	4	4
Other persons in group quorters	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	**123**	**123**
With own children under 18 yeors	90	90
Number of own children under 18 yeors	233	233
Married-couple families	**110**	**110**
With own children under 18 yeors	84	84
Number of own children under 18 yeors	221	221
Female hauseholder, na husband present	**8**	**8**
With own children under 18 yeors	5	5
Number of own children under 18 yeors	8	8
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years ond over	**194**	**194**
Never morried	70	70
Now morried, except seporoted	116	116
Seporoted	4	4
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	3	3
Females 15 years ond over	**254**	**254**
Never morried	78	78
Now morried, except seporoted	149	149
Seporoted	1	1
Widowed	17	17
Divorced	9	9

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
AGE			
All persons	**1 946**	**1 946**	**673**
Under 5 years	278	278	102
5 to 9 years	242	242	81
10 to 14 years	187	187	61
15 to 19 years	200	200	62
20 to 24 years	193	193	71
25 to 34 years	339	339	130
35 to 44 years	231	231	74
45 to 54 years	139	139	44
55 to 64 years	70	70	23
65 to 74 years	36	36	13
75 to 84 years	26	26	8
85 years and over	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	115	115	43
16 years and over	1 195	1 195	413
18 years and over	1 110	1 110	386
21 years and over	982	982	345
60 years and over	96	96	36
62 years and over	82	82	34
Median	21.3	21.3	21.9
Female	**838**	**838**	**270**
Under 5 years	130	130	48
5 to 9 years	121	121	35
10 to 14 years	86	86	34
15 to 19 years	73	73	18
20 to 24 years	71	71	20
25 to 34 years	140	140	48
35 to 44 years	88	88	20
45 to 54 years	54	54	17
55 to 64 years	38	38	15
65 to 74 years	21	21	8
75 to 84 years	11	11	3
85 years and over	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	63	63	21
16 years and over	489	489	149
18 years and over	456	456	141
21 years and over	405	405	129
60 years and over	56	56	23
62 years and over	47	47	21
Median	20.4	20.4	20.0
Male	**1 108**	**1 108**	**403**
Median age	22.1	22.1	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	**1 946**	**1 946**	**673**
In households	1 855	1 855	634
Householder	469	469	178
Family householder	366	366	108
Nonfamily householder	103	103	70
Living alone	80	80	55
Spouse	274	274	74
Child	833	833	277
Other relatives	161	161	50
Nonrelatives	118	118	55
Institutionalized persons	46	46	39
Other persons in group quarters	45	45	–
Persons per household	3.48	3.48	3.03
Persons per family	3.93	3.93	3.92
Persons 65 years and over	**67**	**67**	**25**
In households	61	61	23
Householder	40	40	16
Nonfamily householder	12	12	6
Living alone	11	11	6
Spouse	10	10	3
Other relatives	11	11	4
Nonrelatives	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	6	6	2
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**366**	**366**	**108**
With own children under 18 years	249	249	75
Number of own children under 18 years	731	731	256
Married-couple families	**285**	**285**	**72**
With own children under 18 years	197	197	51
Number of own children under 18 years	523	523	146
Female householder, no husband present	**49**	**49**	**24**
With own children under 18 years	36	36	18
Number of own children under 18 years	162	162	89
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	**738**	**738**	**276**
Never married	298	298	128
Now married, except separated	371	371	107
Separated	17	17	13
Widowed	10	10	5
Divorced	42	42	23
Females 15 years and over	**501**	**501**	**153**
Never married	145	145	48
Now married, except separated	279	279	72
Separated	15	15	10
Widowed	37	37	16
Divorced	25	25	7

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
AGE			
All persons	**79 208**	**79 208**	**16 802**
Under 5 years	5 326	5 326	1 097
5 to 9 years	5 776	5 776	952
10 to 14 years	5 777	5 777	877
15 to 19 years	5 764	5 764	906
20 to 24 years	5 249	5 249	1 138
25 to 34 years	12 199	12 199	2 582
35 to 44 years	11 691	11 691	2 230
45 to 54 years	8 386	8 386	1 593
55 to 64 years	7 244	7 244	1 623
65 to 74 years	6 819	6 819	1 883
75 to 84 years	3 810	3 810	1 389
85 years and over	1 167	1 167	532
3 and 4 years	2 120	2 120	406
16 years and over	61 152	61 152	13 708
18 years and over	58 960	58 960	13 375
21 years and over	55 430	55 430	12 765
60 years and over	15 595	15 595	4 692
62 years and over	14 087	14 087	4 332
Median	34.6	34.6	38.6
Female	**40 861**	**40 861**	**8 957**
Under 5 years	2 563	2 563	533
5 to 9 years	2 838	2 838	440
10 to 14 years	2 837	2 837	436
15 to 19 years	2 896	2 896	474
20 to 24 years	2 683	2 683	597
25 to 34 years	6 227	6 227	1 262
35 to 44 years	5 944	5 944	1 122
45 to 54 years	4 148	4 148	770
55 to 64 years	3 786	3 786	848
65 to 74 years	3 745	3 745	1 136
75 to 84 years	2 354	2 354	943
85 years and over	840	840	396
3 and 4 years	1 028	1 028	201
16 years and over	32 035	32 035	7 467
18 years and over	30 927	30 927	7 290
21 years and over	29 152	29 152	6 972
60 years and over	8 954	8 954	2 948
62 years and over	8 131	8 131	2 756
Median	35.6	35.6	41.4
Male	**38 347**	**38 347**	**7 845**
Median age	33.6	33.6	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	**79 208**	**79 208**	**16 802**
In households	76 135	76 135	15 673
Householder	29 456	29 456	7 096
Family householder	21 138	21 138	4 098
Nonfamily householder	8 318	8 318	2 998
Living alone	7 235	7 235	2 646
Spouse	17 736	17 736	3 177
Child	24 545	24 545	4 168
Other relatives	2 087	2 087	534
Nonrelatives	2 311	2 311	698
Institutionalized persons	1 962	1 962	1 109
Other persons in group quarters	1 111	1 111	20
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.22
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	**11 796**	**11 796**	**3 804**
In households	10 677	10 677	3 359
Householder	7 426	7 426	2 463
Nonfamily householder	3 524	3 524	1 447
Living alone	3 430	3 430	1 406
Spouse	2 621	2 621	710
Other relatives	485	485	129
Nonrelatives	145	145	57
Institutionalized persons	1 111	1 111	444
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**21 138**	**21 138**	**4 098**
With own children under 18 years	10 232	10 232	1 729
Number of own children under 18 years	18 970	18 970	3 131
Married-couple families	**17 686**	**17 686**	**3 150**
With own children under 18 years	8 284	8 284	1 218
Number of own children under 18 years	15 863	15 863	2 304
Female householder, no husband present	**2 642**	**2 642**	**750**
With own children under 18 years	1 541	1 541	419
Number of own children under 18 years	2 489	2 489	688
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	**29 706**	**29 706**	**6 328**
Never married	8 032	8 032	2 043
Now married, except separated	18 230	18 230	3 284
Separated	266	266	77
Widowed	921	921	277
Divorced	2 257	2 257	647
Females 15 years and over	**32 623**	**32 623**	**7 548**
Never married	6 730	6 730	1 751
Now married, except separated	18 193	18 193	3 296
Separated	358	358	110
Widowed	4 367	4 367	1 552
Divorced	2 975	2 975	839

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County								
		Total	Bourbannais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120
RACE														
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 979**	**3 032**	**7 100**	**5 587**	**1 913**	**2 831**	**3 353**	**2 720**	**8 776**
White	80 194	80 194	13 149	10 570	17 108	3 943	2 848	6 902	5 457	1 140	425	2 891	2 677	8 309
Black	14 399	14 399	363	32	9 957	6	22	94	42	714	2 348	411	5	254
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	150	150	16	26	45	16	2	5	17	3	3	5	5	13
American Indian	143	143	16	26	42	16	2	5	17	3	3	5	5	13
Eskimo	6	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	644	644	330	71	132	8	151	71	39	18	4	13	21	128
Asian	639	639	330	70	129	8	151	71	39	18	4	13	20	128
Chinese	88	88	43	21	17	–	22	4	–	1	–	4	16	22
Filipina	115	115	61	7	25	1	30	30	3	4	1	1	–	8
Japanese	42	42	15	3	8	1	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	8
Asian Indian	207	207	160	17	15	–	77	23	19	–	–	6	–	63
Korean	85	85	21	18	14	6	1	2	10	1	–	1	4	19
Vietnamese	32	32	9	1	17	–	1	8	1	9	3	–	–	1
Cambodian	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hmong	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Laotian	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	60	60	14	2	33	–	14	–	2	1	–	1	–	3
Pacific Islander	5	5	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Pacific Islander	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	868	868	76	93	333	6	9	28	32	38	51	33	12	72
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 979**	**3 032**	**7 100**	**5 587**	**1 913**	**2 831**	**3 353**	**2 720**	**8 776**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 946	1 946	217	183	673	35	36	98	88	55	72	50	27	155
Mexican	1 493	1 493	110	133	543	18	12	58	71	48	55	44	17	94
Puerto Rican	93	93	20	17	32	–	–	8	9	1	1	2	–	18
Cuban	43	43	16	–	13	1	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	317	317	71	33	85	16	22	18	8	6	16	4	10	43
Not of Hispanic origin	94 309	94 309	13 717	10 609	26 902	3 944	2 996	7 002	5 499	1 858	2 759	3 303	2 693	8 621
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 979**	**3 032**	**7 100**	**5 587**	**1 913**	**2 831**	**3 353**	**2 720**	**8 776**
White	80 194	80 194	13 149	10 570	17 108	3 943	2 848	6 902	5 457	1 140	425	2 891	2 677	8 309
Hispanic origin	986	986	133	93	306	26	15	70	54	16	15	16	17	87
Not of Hispanic origin	79 208	79 208	13 016	10 477	16 802	3 917	2 833	6 832	5 403	1 124	410	2 875	2 660	8 222
Black	14 399	14 399	363	32	9 957	6	22	94	42	714	2 348	411	5	254
Hispanic origin	106	106	6	1	47	2	–	3	1	1	5	2	–	3
Not of Hispanic origin	14 293	14 293	357	31	9 910	4	22	91	41	713	2 343	409	5	251
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	150	150	16	26	45	16	2	5	17	3	3	5	5	13
Hispanic origin	10	10	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	140	140	16	26	39	16	2	5	17	3	2	5	5	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	644	644	330	71	132	8	151	71	39	18	4	13	21	128
Hispanic origin	26	26	13	1	9	1	13	–	1	6	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	618	618	317	70	123	7	138	71	38	12	3	13	21	128
Other race	868	868	76	93	333	6	9	28	32	38	51	33	12	72
Hispanic origin	818	818	65	88	305	6	8	25	32	32	50	32	10	65
Not of Hispanic origin	50	50	11	5	28	–	1	3	–	6	1	1	2	7

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Con.				Bourbonnais village, Kankakee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County				
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	**3 405**	**3 419**	**2 892**	**4 640**	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**356**	**2 716**	**1 526**	**1 366**
White	3 366	2 924	2 439	4 479	1 853	4 424	6 872	4 727	356	2 673	1 479	1 335
Black	12	456	418	137	21	89	253	22	–	5	4	1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	3	6	1	1	2	3	11	17	–	5	2	2
American Indian	2	6	1	1	2	3	11	17	–	5	2	2
Eskima	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	12	12	10	146	68	116	36	–	21	4	10
Asian	14	12	12	10	146	68	116	36	–	20	4	10
Chinese	6	3	–	–	22	4	17	–	–	16	–	5
Filipino	3	2	4	6	30	27	4	3	–	–	–	4
Japanese	2	3	–	2	6	1	8	3	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	1	2	1	–	77	23	60	16	–	–	–	1
Korean	1	2	–	2	–	2	19	10	–	4	4	–
Vietnamese	1	–	7	–	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	–	11	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	10	21	22	13	7	15	54	26	–	12	37	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**3 405**	**3 419**	**2 892**	**4 640**	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**356**	**2 716**	**1 526**	**1 366**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	42	99	34	34	71	112	71	–	27	42	43
Mexican	16	33	82	22	10	32	68	54	–	17	36	26
Puerto Rican	–	1	10	4	–	8	12	9	–	–	2	6
Cuban	–	6	–	1	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	–	2	7	7	22	17	32	8	–	10	4	11
Not of Hispanic origin	3 389	3 377	2 793	4 606	1 995	4 528	7 194	4 757	356	2 689	1 484	1 323
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**3 405**	**3 419**	**2 892**	**4 640**	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**356**	**2 716**	**1 526**	**1 366**
White	3 366	2 924	2 439	4 479	1 853	4 424	6 872	4 727	356	2 673	1 479	1 335
Hispanic origin	8	24	62	21	15	56	62	43	–	17	8	25
Not of Hispanic origin	3 358	2 900	2 377	4 458	1 838	4 368	6 810	4 684	356	2 656	1 471	1 310
Black	12	456	418	137	21	89	253	22	–	5	4	1
Hispanic origin	–	–	17	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	12	456	401	137	21	86	250	21	–	5	4	1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	3	6	1	1	2	3	11	17	–	5	2	2
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3	6	1	–	2	3	11	17	–	5	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	12	12	10	146	68	116	36	–	21	4	10
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	14	12	12	10	133	68	116	35	–	21	4	10
Other race	10	21	22	13	7	15	54	26	–	12	37	18
Hispanic origin	8	18	20	12	6	12	47	26	–	10	34	18
Not of Hispanic origin	2	3	2	1	1	3	7	–	–	2	3	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankokee city, Kankakee County											
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124
RACE												
All persons	–	**28**	**1 231**	**2 796**	**2 673**	**2 927**	**4**	–	**2 763**	**3 261**	**5 025**	**4 481**
White	–	25	507	408	96	2 465	4	–	2 725	2 768	2 778	3 391
Black	–	3	671	2 330	2 552	411	–	–	12	454	2 069	1 045
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	3	3	2	5	–	–	2	6	9	14
American Indian	–	–	3	3	2	5	–	–	2	6	9	11
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	12	4	3	13	–	–	14	12	48	14
Asian	–	–	12	4	1	13	–	–	14	12	47	14
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	3	2	2
Filipino	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	3	2	3	6
Japanese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–
Asian Indian	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	2	5	–
Korean	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	6
Vietnamese	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	31	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other race	–	–	38	51	20	33	–	–	10	21	121	17
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	–	**28**	**1 231**	**2 796**	**2 673**	**2 927**	**4**	–	**2 763**	**3 261**	**5 025**	**4 481**
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	–	3	54	69	30	50	–	–	16	42	254	70
Mexican	–	3	48	52	14	44	–	–	16	33	199	57
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	21	1
Cuban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	4
Other Hispanic	–	–	6	16	14	4	–	–	–	2	31	8
Not of Hispanic origin	–	25	1 177	2 727	2 643	2 877	4	–	2 747	3 219	4 771	4 411
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	–	**28**	**1 231**	**2 796**	**2 673**	**2 927**	**4**	–	**2 763**	**3 261**	**5 025**	**4 481**
White	–	25	507	408	96	2 465	4	–	2 725	2 768	2 778	3 391
Hispanic origin	–	3	15	12	2	16	–	–	8	24	125	53
Not of Hispanic origin	–	22	492	396	94	2 449	4	–	2 717	2 744	2 653	3 338
Black	–	3	671	2 330	2 552	411	–	–	12	454	2 069	1 045
Hispanic origin	–	–	1	5	8	2	–	–	–	–	14	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	3	670	2 325	2 544	409	–	–	12	454	2 055	1 045
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	3	3	2	5	–	–	2	6	9	14
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	2	6	8	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	12	4	3	13	–	–	14	12	48	14
Hispanic origin	–	–	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	6	3	1	13	–	–	14	12	48	14
Other race	–	–	38	51	20	33	–	–	10	21	121	17
Hispanic origin	–	–	32	50	16	32	–	–	8	18	114	15
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	6	1	4	1	–	–	2	3	7	2

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Kankakee County—Con.		Remainder of Kankakee County									
	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
RACE												
All persons	**2 360**	**26**	**3 047**	**5 639**	**3 312**	**3 979**	**1 003**	**2 501**	**731**	**3 868**	**3 232**	**3 330**
White	1 915	26	3 009	5 569	3 306	3 943	995	2 478	705	3 271	3 043	247
Black	410	–	1	25	–	6	1	5	17	494	101	3 055
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	5	10	3	16	–	2	–	6	8	6
American Indian	1	–	5	8	3	16	–	2	–	6	8	5
Eskimo	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	–	1	15	2	8	5	3	3	22	11	4
Asian	12	–	1	15	2	8	5	3	3	22	10	4
Chinese	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Filipino	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	1
Japanese	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	2	1
Asian Indian	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	2	2
Korean	–	–	1	5	–	6	1	–	–	11	–	–
Vietnamese	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	22	–	31	20	1	6	2	13	6	75	69	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 360**	**26**	**3 047**	**5 639**	**3 312**	**3 979**	**1 003**	**2 501**	**731**	**3 868**	**3 232**	**3 330**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	83	2	91	52	20	35	2	27	14	141	125	54
Mexican	77	–	72	36	19	18	2	26	14	125	118	30
Puerto Rican	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1
Cuban	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Other Hispanic	2	2	18	15	1	16	–	1	–	11	7	23
Not of Hispanic origin	2 277	24	2 956	5 587	3 292	3 944	1 001	2 474	717	3 727	3 107	3 276
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 360**	**26**	**3 047**	**5 639**	**3 312**	**3 979**	**1 003**	**2 501**	**731**	**3 868**	**3 232**	**3 330**
White	1 915	26	3 009	5 569	3 306	3 943	995	2 478	705	3 271	3 043	247
Hispanic origin	46	2	60	32	19	26	–	14	8	61	53	9
Not of Hispanic origin	1 869	24	2 949	5 537	3 287	3 917	995	2 464	697	3 210	2 990	238
Black	410	–	1	25	–	6	1	5	17	494	101	3 055
Hispanic origin	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	32
Not of Hispanic origin	393	–	1	25	–	4	1	5	17	489	101	3 023
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	5	10	3	16	–	2	–	6	8	6
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Not of Hispanic origin	1	–	5	10	3	16	–	2	–	6	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	–	1	15	2	8	5	3	3	22	11	4
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	12	–	1	15	2	7	5	3	3	22	11	4
Other race	22	–	31	20	1	6	2	13	6	75	69	18
Hispanic origin	20	–	31	20	1	6	2	13	6	75	69	13
Not of Hispanic origin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.											
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	**2 127**	**1 879**	**2 469**	**682**	**35**	**70**	**–**	**104**	**642**	**158**	**532**	**4 614**
White	2 021	1 813	2 371	633	17	70	–	102	641	156	524	4 453
Black	27	32	75	43	18	–	–	–	–	2	8	137
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
American Indian	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	3	9	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	10
Asian	7	3	9	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	10
Chinese	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Filipino	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Japanese	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Asian Indian	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Korean	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vietnamese	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	67	31	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 127**	**1 879**	**2 469**	**682**	**35**	**70**	**–**	**104**	**642**	**158**	**532**	**4 614**
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	162	56	42	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	16	32
Mexican	135	49	33	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	22
Puerto Rican	5	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4
Cuban	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Hispanic	22	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Not of Hispanic origin	1 965	1 823	2 427	681	32	70	–	104	642	158	516	4 582
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 127**	**1 879**	**2 469**	**682**	**35**	**70**	**–**	**104**	**642**	**158**	**532**	**4 614**
White	2 021	1 813	2 371	633	17	70	–	102	641	156	524	4 453
Hispanic origin	87	18	28	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	16	19
Not of Hispanic origin	1 934	1 795	2 343	632	14	70	–	102	641	156	508	4 434
Black	27	32	75	43	18	–	–	–	–	2	8	137
Hispanic origin	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	20	26	75	43	18	–	–	–	–	2	8	137
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Not of Hispanic origin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	3	9	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	10
Hispanic origin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	6	2	9	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	10
Other roce	67	31	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Hispanic origin	67	31	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkakee County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Konkokee County				
		Totol	Bourbonnais village	8rodley villoge	Konkokee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
All housing units	**37 001**	**37 001**	**4 649**	**4 224**	**11 380**	**1 360**	**1 015**	**2 505**	**1 982**	**827**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	34 623	34 623	4 546	4 098	10 397	1 330	983	2 458	1 922	754
Owner-occupied housing units	23 126	23 126	2 789	2 880	5 271	1 130	772	2 099	1 399	338
Percent of occupied housing units	66.8	66.8	61.4	70.3	50.7	85.0	78.5	85.4	72.8	44.8
White	20 894	20 894	2 700	2 852	4 167	1 125	735	2 061	1 377	295
Block	2 040	2 040	22	3	1 067	1	3	14	6	39
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	33	33	3	7	7	1	–	3	5	–
Asion or Pocific Islonder	94	94	56	13	11	1	31	15	8	1
Other roce	65	65	8	5	19	2	3	6	3	3
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	203	203	36	20	48	8	9	26	12	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	20 769	20 769	2 676	2 837	4 143	1 119	731	2 042	1 368	295
Renter-occupied housing units	11 497	11 497	1 757	1 218	5 126	200	211	359	523	416
White	8 797	8 797	1 644	1 178	3 013	196	197	347	506	213
Block	2 485	2 485	80	8	2 024	–	7	10	5	195
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	22	–	3	10	3	–	–	1	2
Asion or Pocific Islonder	52	52	23	7	17	1	6	–	3	1
Other roce	141	141	10	22	62	–	1	2	8	5
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	266	266	21	31	130	1	2	4	11	5
White, not of Hisponic origin	8 687	8 687	1 635	1 169	2 953	195	197	345	503	213
VACANCY STATUS										
Vocont housing units	**2 378**	**2 378**	**103**	**126**	**983**	**30**	**32**	**47**	**60**	**73**
For sole only	271	271	23	19	131	4	11	13	16	11
For rent	579	579	31	46	382	1	7	2	13	46
Rented or sold, not occupied	229	229	15	28	69	8	3	7	11	5
For seasonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use	480	480	11	2	28	4	4	3	1	–
For migront workers	20	20	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Other vocont	799	799	23	31	371	13	7	22	18	11
8oorded up	119	119	1	–	90	–	–	–	–	4
ROOMS										
1 room	250	250	11	22	153	2	1	1	7	16
2 rooms	780	780	61	66	453	4	3	8	27	51
3 rooms	2 620	2 620	230	283	1 419	26	12	68	122	124
4 rooms	7 735	7 735	1 182	992	2 601	147	131	566	399	188
5 rooms	9 146	9 146	907	1 348	2 764	323	185	617	597	235
6 rooms	7 544	7 544	866	866	1 911	423	196	563	445	122
7 rooms	4 648	4 648	657	435	1 047	229	179	395	247	54
8 or more rooms	4 278	4 278	735	212	1 032	206	308	287	138	37
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.6
Mean, oll housing units	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.6	5.7	5.3	4.7
Medion, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.5
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detoched	26 154	26 154	2 910	3 420	6 778	1 269	762	1 450	1 708	399
1, ottoched	469	469	167	38	135	12	56	48	14	5
2	2 255	2 255	209	264	1 358	14	6	30	64	19
3 or 4	1 764	1 764	318	203	906	12	39	20	75	22
5 to 9	1 659	1 659	632	209	602	6	99	121	83	26
10 to 19	1 019	1 019	355	61	503	1	48	12	15	143
20 to 49	236	236	43	–	193	–	–	–	–	33
50 or more	570	570	–	–	570	–	–	–	–	111
Mobile home or troiler	2 573	2 573	2	1	187	39	1	820	15	59
Other	302	302	13	28	148	7	4	4	8	10
Occupied housing units	**34 623**	**34 623**	**4 546**	**4 098**	**10 397**	**1 330**	**983**	**2 458**	**1 922**	**754**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	8 401	8 401	932	973	3 377	157	139	476	348	240
2 persons	10 567	10 567	1 326	1 318	2 907	407	302	693	563	199
3 persons	6 034	6 034	896	747	1 621	283	182	502	378	124
4 persons	5 509	5 509	899	670	1 277	316	215	499	402	100
5 persons	2 589	2 589	358	273	676	123	98	208	163	61
6 or more persons	1 523	1 523	135	117	539	44	47	80	68	30
Medion, occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	2.52	2.32	2.13	2.86	2.78	2.62	2.63	2.19
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.42	3.07	2.37	2.22	2.86	3.12	2.72	2.78	2.31
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.13	1.91	2.16	1.98	2.83	1.95	2.10	2.26	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	33 566	33 566	4 473	4 008	9 952	1 312	974	2 415	1 880	717
1.01 to 1.50	826	826	59	75	329	17	7	39	35	27
1.51 or more	231	231	14	15	116	1	2	4	7	10
Meon	.49	.49	.48	.50	.49	.49	.45	.50	.53	.54
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 497**	**18 497**	**2 583**	**2 669**	**4 551**	**966**	**710**	**1 254**	**1 266**	**252**
Less thon $20,000	884	884	9	73	453	13	–	6	47	25
$20,000 to $39,999	4 307	4 307	182	752	1 825	93	10	67	362	85
$40,000 to $59,999	5 384	5 384	544	1 083	1 246	324	75	342	383	71
$60,000 to $79,999	4 074	4 074	736	560	606	303	98	487	300	50
$80,000 to $99,999	1 981	1 981	548	172	218	125	117	277	131	13
$100,000 to $149,999	1 366	1 366	411	25	130	79	272	62	39	7
$150,000 to $199,999	318	318	108	1	40	9	89	12	4	–
$200,000 to $249,999	91	91	23	2	14	9	24	1	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	51	51	12	–	13	7	15	–	–	1
$300,000 or more	41	41	10	1	6	4	10	–	–	–
Medion (dollors)	54 100	54 100	75 000	47 900	40 000	63 100	109 500	68 500	49 400	45 200
Meon (dollors)	61 800	61 800	83 700	50 900	47 300	70 400	118 600	70 200	53 900	47 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**10 851**	**10 851**	**1 747**	**1 204**	**5 058**	**167**	**206**	**349**	**495**	**406**
Medion contract rent (dollors)	270	270	344	287	256	270	400	344	284	257
Meon contract rent (dollors)	271	271	342	289	251	276	414	343	296	218
With meols included in rent	28	28	7	4	15	–	–	1	2	–
Mean contract rent (dollors)	298	298	202	325	260	–	–	363	338	–
No meals included in rent	10 303	10 303	1 665	1 156	4 905	151	198	335	474	399
No cash rent	520	520	75	44	138	16	8	13	19	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Konkokee County—Con.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
All housing units	**962**	**1 609**	**1 187**	**3 070**	**1 507**	**1 462**	**768**	**1 686**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	877	1 482	1 151	2 996	1 448	1 401	731	1 621
Owner-occupied housing units	462	687	845	1 515	993	962	486	1 288
Percent of occupied housing units	52.7	46.4	73.4	50.6	68.6	68.7	66.5	79.5
White	130	676	839	1 488	987	891	472	1 252
Black	330	9	1	6	3	66	11	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1
Asion or Pacific Islonder	–	–	4	15	2	3	2	–
Other roce	2	1	–	5	–	2	1	–
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	6	1	3	15	–	8	7	3
White, not of Hisponic origin	127	676	836	1 479	987	885	466	1 250
Renter-occupied housing units	415	795	306	1 481	455	439	245	333
White	47	645	296	1 386	450	345	195	320
Black	358	135	2	64	1	89	49	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–
Asion or Pacific Islonder	1	5	2	18	1	–	–	1
Other roce	8	9	4	13	2	4	1	2
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	12	15	4	24	2	6	1	2
White, not of Hisponic origin	46	639	296	1 376	450	343	195	320
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	**85**	**127**	**36**	**74**	**59**	**61**	**37**	**65**
For sole only	15	16	2	7	11	11	17	4
For rent	22	62	10	32	13	18	8	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	9	13	13	12	3	6	–	6
For seosonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use	2	2	–	8	2	6	–	5
For migront workers	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vocont	37	32	11	15	30	20	12	38
Boorded up	12	2	–	1	–	–	1	2
ROOMS								
1 room	5	8	4	12	6	4	2	3
2 rooms	9	106	16	59	13	26	6	14
3 rooms	65	292	84	213	108	109	54	45
4 rooms	200	462	287	1 020	413	283	253	309
5 rooms	339	369	418	686	353	331	233	427
6 rooms	196	216	223	528	290	300	133	358
7 rooms	99	96	96	278	154	194	57	277
8 or more rooms	49	60	59	274	170	215	30	253
Median, oll housing units	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.6
Mean, oll housing units	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.9
Medion, occupied housing units	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.8
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detoched	831	906	968	1 653	1 168	1 115	447	1 356
1, ottoched	6	30	8	80	10	6	5	11
2	35	166	72	232	86	127	53	14
3 or 4	18	87	36	292	175	76	1	39
5 to 9	14	97	69	446	46	57	–	12
10 to 19	50	53	24	317	17	75	5	13
20 to 49	–	62	–	43	–	–	8	–
50 or more	–	191	–	–	–	–	66	–
Mobile home or troiler	3	–	1	–	1	–	180	230
Other	5	17	9	7	4	6	3	11
Occupied housing units	**877**	**1 482**	**1 151**	**2 996**	**1 448**	**1 401**	**731**	**1 621**
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	168	646	347	714	469	389	173	303
2 persons	206	405	412	963	527	488	235	502
3 persons	156	193	159	598	187	232	111	297
4 persons	145	128	142	485	162	180	125	278
5 persons	94	63	63	172	71	69	58	163
6 or more persons	108	47	28	64	32	43	29	78
Medion, occupied housing units	2.91	1.73	2.05	2.31	1.98	2.14	2.32	2.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.59	1.93	2.11	2.69	2.15	2.23	2.28	2.51
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	3.25	1.50–	1.80	1.98	1.50–	1.83	2.43	2.55
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	792	1 436	1 131	2 932	1 434	1 381	701	1 572
1.01 to 1.50	67	33	20	50	12	16	26	43
1.51 or more	18	13	–	14	2	4	4	6
Meon	.62	.47	.46	.49	.42	.43	.54	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**426**	**614**	**775**	**1 389**	**913**	**890**	**306**	**939**
Less than $20,000	103	62	19	8	14	29	17	20
$20,000 to $39,999	213	291	206	159	201	179	111	167
$40,000 to $59,999	74	200	342	425	350	261	137	269
$60,000 to $79,999	29	44	157	386	210	246	34	280
$80,000 to $99,999	4	10	42	234	82	111	5	110
$100,000 to $149,999	2	5	7	144	33	57	2	65
$150,000 to $199,999	1	1	–	26	9	5	–	16
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	2	4	5	1	–	6
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	2	7	1	–	2
$300,000 or more	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	4
Medion (dollors)	29 000	37 400	48 900	64 800	52 400	58 000	42 500	60 800
Meon (dollors)	32 800	40 500	51 000	70 800	60 100	60 900	43 600	66 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**404**	**785**	**304**	**1 473**	**447**	**430**	**239**	**260**
Median contract rent (dollors)	264	239	271	327	315	274	296	243
Meon contract rent (dollars)	251	237	272	323	313	295	283	247
With meols included in rent	–	1	2	6	–	2	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollors)	–	263	312	175	–	263	–	–
No meals included in rent	386	779	287	1 394	439	415	226	235
No cosh rent	18	5	15	73	8	13	13	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baurbannais village, Kankakee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County					Kankakee city, Kankakee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
All housing units	**685**	**1 438**	**2 526**	**1 735**	**157**	**1 186**	**640**	**506**	**–**	**9**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	659	1 422	2 465	1 681	155	1 150	619	493	–	9
Owner-occupied housing units	484	1 135	1 170	1 212	135	844	370	319	–	5
Percent of occupied housing units	73.4	79.8	47.5	72.1	87.1	73.4	59.8	64.7	–	55.6
White	449	1 104	1 147	1 195	135	838	368	316	–	3
Black	3	13	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	2
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	–	2	1	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
Asian ar Pacific Islander	30	14	12	7	–	4	–	2	–	–
Other race	2	2	4	3	–	–	1	1	–	–
Hispanic origin (af any race)	8	18	10	11	–	3	1	5	–	–
White, nat af Hispanic origin	445	1 089	1 142	1 187	135	835	368	312	–	3
Renter-occupied housing units	175	287	1 295	469	20	306	249	174	–	4
White	161	278	1 205	456	20	296	237	169	–	4
Black	7	9	64	4	–	2	2	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Asian ar Pacific Islander	6	–	17	3	–	2	1	1	–	–
Other race	1	–	9	5	–	4	9	4	–	–
Hispanic origin (af any race)	2	2	17	8	–	4	12	7	–	–
White, nat af Hispanic origin	161	276	1 198	453	20	296	234	166	–	4
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**26**	**16**	**61**	**54**	**2**	**36**	**21**	**13**	**–**	**–**
For sale only	10	6	7	16	–	2	1	–	–	–
For rent	6	–	25	12	1	10	16	7	–	–
Rented ar sald, nat occupied	2	6	7	9	–	13	1	5	–	–
For seasanal, recreatianal, ar accasional use	3	1	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
For migrant warkers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	5	3	15	17	1	11	2	–	–	–
Boarded up	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROOMS										
1 raam	–	–	11	7	–	4	10	1	–	–
2 raams	3	4	54	27	–	16	18	5	–	–
3 raams	7	22	201	116	–	84	72	11	–	–
4 raams	98	206	878	376	44	287	149	136	–	2
5 rooms	89	301	517	572	50	418	153	155	–	4
6 raams	111	366	389	355	42	222	118	129	–	2
7 raams	124	306	227	201	16	96	74	48	–	1
8 ar mare raams	253	233	249	81	5	59	46	21	–	–
Median, all housing units	6.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	–	5.1
Mean, all housing units	6.9	6.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	–	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	6.8	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	–	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.5	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	–	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	–	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	436	1 202	1 272	1 490	156	967	458	349	–	8
1, attached	54	48	65	10	–	8	5	15	–	–
2	6	30	173	60	–	72	78	54	–	1
3 ar 4	39	20	259	71	–	36	64	32	–	–
5 ta 9	99	121	412	83	–	69	23	34	–	–
10 ta 19	48	12	295	14	–	24	1	22	–	–
20 ta 49	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 ar mare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mabile hame ar trailer	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other	3	3	7	7	1	9	11	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**659**	**1 422**	**2 465**	**1 681**	**155**	**1 150**	**619**	**493**	**–**	**9**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	104	197	631	323	50	347	176	77	–	2
2 persons	205	333	788	490	56	412	197	163	–	2
3 persons	113	313	470	330	20	159	121	117	–	1
4 persons	144	360	395	354	19	141	71	85	–	1
5 persons	65	163	130	130	6	63	35	39	–	3
6 ar mare persons	28	56	51	54	4	28	19	12	–	–
Median, occupied housing units	2.68	3.08	2.26	2.58	1.99	2.05	2.18	2.56	–	3.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.22	3.34	2.74	2.75	1.92	2.11	2.22	2.49	–	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	1.98	1.91	2.18	2.30	1.80	2.10	2.66	–	4.83
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 ar less	657	1 402	2 414	1 639	152	1 130	606	481	–	9
1.01 ta 1.50	1	20	38	35	2	20	7	11	–	–
1.51 ar mare	1	–	13	7	1	–	6	1	–	–
Mean	.43	.51	.49	.54	.43	.46	.48	.53	–	.60
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**443**	**1 077**	**1 063**	**1 127**	**130**	**774**	**333**	**305**	**–**	**3**
Less than $20,000	–	2	7	46	1	19	6	1	–	1
$20,000 to $39,999	–	57	125	358	30	206	126	32	–	2
$40,000 to $59,999	–	282	262	356	75	342	152	158	–	–
$60,000 to $79,999	31	426	279	245	21	157	41	96	–	–
$80,000 to $99,999	73	257	218	109	2	41	6	14	–	–
$100,000 to $149,999	220	51	140	13	–	7	2	3	–	–
$150,000 to $199,999	81	2	25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	19	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 ar mare	9	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dallars)	126 900	69 500	69 900	46 500	46 600	48 900	43 100	55 100	–	21 300
Mean (dallars)	137 500	70 000	75 100	50 800	52 600	51 000	45 200	56 200	–	20 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**174**	**284**	**1 289**	**462**	**19**	**304**	**246**	**173**	**–**	**3**
Median contract rent (dallars)	418	351	332	285	366	271	261	310	–	263
Mean contract rent (dallars)	435	363	324	295	345	272	273	316	–	263
With meals included in rent	–	1	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dallars)	–	363	175	338	–	312	–	–	–	–
Na meals included in rent	171	278	1 216	445	19	287	236	169	–	3
Na cash rent	3	5	67	15	–	15	10	4	–	–

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitians af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee Caunty—Can.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
All housing units	**544**	**947**	**998**	**1 427**	**1**	**–**	**1 294**	**1 386**	**2 295**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	486	B64	B65	1 303	1	–	1 237	1 327	1 96B
Owner-occupied housing units	104	455	358	531	1	–	795	B9B	563
Percent of occupied housing units	21.4	52.7	41.4	40.B	100.0	–	64.3	67.7	2B.6
White	69	123	27	520	1	–	7B9	B2B	440
Black	32	330	330	9	–	–	3	65	120
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Asion or Pocific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1
Other race	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	2
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	3	6	3	1	–	–	–	8	B
White, not af Hisponic origin	69	120	27	520	1	–	7B9	B22	435
Renter-occupied housing units	3B2	409	507	772	–	–	442	429	1 405
White	1B3	46	15	622	–	–	437	335	B30
Black	191	353	490	135	–	–	1	B9	534
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	3
Asion or Pocific Islander	1	1	–	5	–	–	1	–	8
Other race	5	B	2	9	–	–	2	4	30
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	12	4	15	–	–	2	6	B0
White, not of Hispanic origin	1B3	45	15	616	–	–	437	333	783
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**58**	**83**	**133**	**124**	**–**	**–**	**57**	**59**	**327**
For sole only	5	14	23	15	–	–	11	9	22
For rent	44	22	4B	61	–	–	13	18	132
Rented ar sald, nat occupied	2	B	2	13	–	–	3	6	26
For seasonal, recreationol, or occosional use	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	6	2
For migrant workers	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other vocont	7	37	60	31	–	–	29	20	145
Boorded up	3	12	32	2	–	–	–	–	35
ROOMS									
1 room	15	5	3	8	–	–	6	4	108
2 rooms	50	9	30	106	–	–	13	26	159
3 rooms	11B	64	77	292	–	–	10B	10B	47B
4 rooms	146	196	250	411	–	–	410	275	390
5 rooms	15B	336	246	310	–	–	327	311	449
6 rooms	42	195	191	171	1	–	232	277	315
7 rooms	10	94	105	78	–	–	102	1B0	197
8 ar more rooms	5	4B	96	51	–	–	96	205	199
Medion, oll housing units	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.2	6.0	–	4.B	5.4	4.5
Mean, oll housing units	4.1	5.2	5.3	4.4	6.0	–	5.1	5.6	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.3	6.0	–	4.9	5.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.1	6.0	–	5.4	6.0	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.B	4.B	4.6	3.7	–	–	4.1	4.1	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	175	B21	544	725	1	–	956	1 039	784
1, attached	5	6	26	30	–	–	10	6	23
2	1B	35	219	166	–	–	B5	127	535
3 or 4	15	14	106	B7	–	–	175	76	395
5 ta 9	26	14	62	97	–	–	46	57	233
10 to 19	143	50	29	53	–	–	17	75	97
20 to 49	33	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	56
50 or more	111	–	–	191	–	–	–	–	B9
Mobile home or trailer	10	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other	8	4	10	16	–	–	4	6	B3
Occupied housing units	**486**	**864**	**865**	**1 303**	**1**	**–**	**1 237**	**1 327**	**1 968**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	188	167	194	593	–	–	443	368	759
2 persons	BB	200	196	338	–	–	459	454	444
3 persons	76	154	169	170	–	–	153	220	310
4 persons	67	141	121	106	1	–	109	176	221
5 persons	43	94	91	55	–	–	55	6B	113
6 or more persons	24	10B	94	41	–	–	1B	41	121
Medion, occupied housing units	2.13	2.92	2.75	1.67	4.00	–	1.BB	2.15	2.01
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.62	2.36	1.91	4.00	–	2.05	2.25	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	3.24	3.09	1.50–	–	–	1.50–	1.B3	1.B7
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	450	780	7B5	1 260	1	–	1 223	1 307	1 B50
1.01 to 1.50	26	66	64	31	–	–	12	16	74
1.51 or more	10	18	16	12	–	–	2	4	44
Mean	.62	.62	.58	.4B	.67	–	.42	.43	.52
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**88**	**420**	**302**	**463**	**1**	**–**	**723**	**831**	**447**
Less than $20,000	20	102	77	61	–	–	14	2B	B3
$20,000 to $39,999	61	211	154	25B	–	–	199	173	269
$40,000 to $59,999	3	72	49	111	–	–	334	231	73
$60,000 to $79,999	3	2B	15	20	–	–	121	229	16
$80,000 to $99,999	–	4	7	B	1	–	26	10B	6
$100,000 to $149,999	1	2	–	4	–	–	10	55	–
$150,000 to $199,999	–	1	–	1	–	–	6	5	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Median (dollars)	26 100	2B 900	27 900	34 200	B5 000	–	47 500	5B 400	2B B00
Mean (dollars)	2B 400	32 700	31 700	36 500	B5 000	–	54 600	61 000	31 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**376**	**398**	**497**	**763**	**–**	**–**	**436**	**423**	**1 393**
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	263	21B	235	–	–	313	274	242
Mean contract rent (dollars)	209	249	212	234	–	–	311	295	239
With meals included in rent	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	2	6
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	233	263	–	–	–	263	213
No meals included in rent	371	380	457	757	–	–	429	410	1 359
No cash rent	5	18	35	5	–	–	7	11	2B

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitians af terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.			Remainder of Kankakee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 891**	**577**	**11**	**1 100**	**2 153**	**1 192**	**1 360**	**330**	**1 067**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 782	544	11	1 056	2 063	1 129	1 330	324	1 036
Owner-occupied housing units	1 192	358	11	805	1 427	897	1 130	288	964
Percent af accupied housing units	66.9	65.8	100.0	76.2	69.2	79.5	85.0	88.9	93.1
White	1 011	345	11	802	1 420	896	1 125	286	957
Black	166	10	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	5	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	1
Asian ar Pacific Islander	3	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	1
Other race	7	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	4
Hispanic origin (af any race)	12	7	–	12	6	4	8	1	8
White, not af Hispanic origin	1 007	339	11	791	1 415	893	1 119	286	953
Renter-occupied housing units	590	186	–	251	636	232	200	36	72
White	404	137	–	248	632	232	196	36	69
Black	183	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other race	1	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	1	–	8	8	1	1	–	2
White, nat af Hispanic origin	400	137	–	243	626	231	195	36	69
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**109**	**33**	–	**44**	**90**	**63**	**30**	**6**	**31**
Far sale anly	16	16	–	5	12	5	4	1	7
For rent	38	6	–	9	20	3	1	1	2
Rented ar sald, nat accupied	9	–	–	8	21	12	8	1	1
Far seasanal, recreatianal, ar accasianal use	15	–	–	1	4	17	4	1	2
For migrant workers	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	31	11	–	16	33	26	13	2	19
Baarded up	5	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
ROOMS									
1 raam	3	1	–	1	29	1	2	1	1
2 raams	54	6	–	8	70	6	4	–	4
3 raams	126	48	–	24	144	18	26	5	46
4 raams	300	221	–	189	520	124	147	33	360
5 rooms	452	170	1	239	441	273	323	96	316
6 raams	400	82	3	232	409	289	423	85	197
7 raams	250	28	2	191	278	222	229	55	89
8 ar mare raams	306	21	5	216	262	259	206	55	54
Median, all housing units	5.5	4.6	7.3	5.9	5.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	4.9
Mean, all housing units	5.7	4.8	7.5	6.1	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.1
Median, accupied housing units	5.5	4.6	7.3	5.9	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	4.9
Median, awner-accupied housing units	6.1	4.8	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	–	5.0	4.1	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 440	274	11	865	1 279	1 036	1 269	326	248
1, attached	25	4	–	10	27	7	12	2	–
2	126	46	–	50	130	19	14	–	–
3 ar 4	37	1	–	39	159	3	12	–	–
5 ta 9	67	–	–	14	96	1	6	–	–
10 ta 19	34	5	–	–	79	–	1	–	–
20 ta 49	34	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 ar mare	113	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mabile hame ar trailer	–	171	–	114	374	113	39	1	818
Other	15	2	–	8	9	13	7	1	1
Occupied housing units	**1 782**	**544**	**11**	**1 056**	**2 063**	**1 129**	**1 330**	**324**	**1 036**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	520	143	–	166	502	184	157	35	279
2 persons	547	171	8	352	700	364	407	97	360
3 persons	285	81	2	198	326	181	283	69	189
4 persons	250	83	1	193	323	226	316	71	139
5 persons	109	45	–	103	134	119	123	33	45
6 ar mare persans	71	21	–	44	78	55	44	19	24
Median, accupied housing units	2.18	2.25	2.19	2.55	2.26	2.59	2.86	2.93	2.16
Median, awner-accupied housing units	2.30	2.21	2.19	2.49	2.36	2.57	2.86	2.98	2.14
Median, renter-accupied housing units	1.83	2.36	–	2.71	1.97	2.68	2.83	2.40	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 ar less	1 758	518	11	1 028	2 020	1 112	1 312	317	1 013
1.01 ta 1.50	18	22	–	25	35	14	17	6	19
1.51 ar mare	6	4	–	3	8	3	1	1	4
Mean	.44	.54	.31	.47	.48	.47	.49	.51	.47
VALUE									
Specified awner-occupied housing units	**1 064**	**199**	**10**	**521**	**909**	**593**	**966**	**267**	**177**
Less than $20,000	52	15	–	7	6	21	13	–	4
$20,000 to $39,999	410	88	–	46	56	149	93	10	10
$40,000 ta $59,999	292	81	–	97	178	185	324	75	60
$60,000 ta $79,999	160	14	–	149	271	114	303	67	61
$80,000 ta $99,999	57	1	–	88	198	68	125	44	20
$100,000 ta $149,999	58	–	–	106	158	48	79	52	11
$150,000 ta $199,999	23	–	4	23	34	6	9	8	10
$200,000 ta $249,999	6	–	3	5	7	1	9	5	1
$250,000 ta $299,999	3	–	2	–	–	–	7	5	–
$300,000 ar mare	3	–	1	–	1	1	4	1	–
Median (dallars)	43 400	39 200	216 700	74 500	75 000	53 800	63 100	73 400	62 600
Mean (dallars)	54 700	39 200	227 500	81 800	81 900	60 300	70 400	87 100	70 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**584**	**185**	–	**174**	**583**	**137**	**167**	**32**	**65**
Median cantract rent (dallars)	291	300	–	276	270	240	270	257	216
Mean cantract rent (dallars)	278	282	–	278	273	245	276	282	244
With meals included in rent	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mean cantract rent (dallars)	675	–	–	–	–	463	–	–	–
Na meals included in rent	561	178	–	157	551	115	151	27	57
Na cash rent	22	7	–	17	32	21	16	5	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankokee County—Con.							
	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114 (pt.)
All housing units	**238**	**1 472**	**1 530**	**1 360**	**781**	**704**	**945**	**283**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	232	1 359	1 166	1 125	746	672	919	268
Owner-occupied housing units	182	986	842	782	535	590	803	234
Percent of occupied housing units	78.4	72.6	72.2	69.5	71.7	87.8	87.4	87.3
White	179	866	806	44	522	580	784	226
Block	2	113	22	732	4	9	19	7
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	3	2	2	–	–	–
Asion or Pacific Islonder	1	1	3	–	2	–	–	1
Other roce	–	5	8	4	5	1	–	–
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	1	15	14	3	10	9	5	–
White, not of Hisponic origin	178	858	800	44	517	574	779	226
Renter-occupied housing units	50	373	324	343	211	82	116	34
White	46	326	305	41	196	77	111	30
Block	1	35	13	298	2	1	2	4
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
Asion or Pacific Islonder	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other roce	3	10	6	2	11	4	2	–
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	3	11	13	5	20	4	6	–
White, not of Hisponic origin	46	325	298	41	189	77	107	30
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	**6**	**113**	**364**	**235**	**35**	**32**	**26**	**15**
For sole only	–	3	7	21	4	8	6	6
For rent	1	22	13	24	4	1	3	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	6	17	19	2	6	4	3
For seosonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use	1	46	299	48	2	7	1	–
For migront workers	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	–
Other vacant	1	33	24	123	21	8	11	4
Boorded up	–	3	2	13	–	–	1	1
ROOMS								
1 room	–	5	2	12	3	–	2	1
2 rooms	–	11	32	39	8	2	1	1
3 rooms	6	87	94	108	37	15	18	6
4 rooms	21	246	314	335	113	66	81	42
5 rooms	21	398	394	437	190	123	238	77
6 rooms	88	355	333	237	185	201	286	80
7 rooms	45	207	192	110	130	157	180	44
8 or more rooms	57	163	169	82	115	140	139	32
Medion, oll housing units	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.7
Mean, oll housing units	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.8
Medion, occupied housing units	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.7
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	210	1 249	1 316	885	679	664	923	224
1, attached	4	11	11	21	5	3	4	–
2	3	64	66	3	31	1	15	1
3 or 4	4	33	27	3	6	–	–	7
5 to 9	–	57	8	2	20	–	–	–
10 to 19	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	15	44	79	435	29	33	1	49
Other	1	10	22	10	11	3	2	2
Occupied housing units	**232**	**1 359**	**1 166**	**1 125**	**746**	**672**	**919**	**268**
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	23	325	275	333	154	95	149	52
2 persons	71	388	380	261	215	252	369	111
3 persons	47	242	188	160	141	133	178	48
4 persons	47	234	185	135	132	118	123	33
5 persons	30	103	89	101	63	50	73	18
6 or more persons	14	67	49	135	41	24	27	6
Medion, occupied housing units	2.97	2.41	2.31	2.38	2.53	2.46	2.34	2.24
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	3.01	2.39	2.31	2.23	2.45	2.47	2.31	2.24
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.83	2.53	2.30	2.88	2.76	2.35	2.71	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	232	1 308	1 140	986	725	664	907	267
1.01 to 1.50	–	41	22	101	17	7	9	1
1.51 or more	–	10	4	38	4	1	3	–
Meon	.48	.48	.47	.58	.48	.44	.44	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**136**	**820**	**700**	**452**	**427**	**481**	**748**	**164**
Less thon $20,000	–	37	53	118	38	9	14	5
$20,000 to $39,999	2	229	204	192	189	34	105	24
$40,000 to $59,999	27	273	231	83	125	126	267	68
$60,000 to $79,999	55	172	125	42	50	134	161	47
$80,000 to $99,999	22	68	41	11	18	85	67	13
$100,000 to $149,999	26	33	33	4	5	69	76	6
$150,000 to $199,999	4	5	10	–	1	16	28	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	2	1	1	–	3	13	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	1	–	3	9	1
$300,000 or more	–	1	2	–	1	2	8	–
Medion (dollors)	71 800	50 100	47 100	31 800	38 900	69 700	59 000	54 100
Mean (dollors)	80 700	54 200	53 000	35 900	43 500	79 300	75 300	58 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**30**	**336**	**282**	**300**	**187**	**60**	**107**	**30**
Medion contract rent (dollors)	275	263	246	171	197	222	288	315
Meon contract rent (dollors)	311	263	246	179	213	252	312	340
With meols included in rent	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meon contract rent (dollors)	–	1 250	–	–	–	–	–	–
No meols included in rent	26	316	255	267	171	45	95	28
No cosh rent	4	19	27	33	16	15	12	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Konkokee County—Con.							
	Troct 115 (pt.)	Troct 117 (pt.)	Troct 118 (pt.)	Troct 120 (pt.)	Troct 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Troct 125 (pt.)	Troct 126 (pt.)
All housing units	**15**	**25**	**–**	**38**	**213**	**76**	**191**	**1 675**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	13	24	–	38	211	74	187	1 610
Owner-occupied housing units	7	21	–	26	198	64	128	1 277
Percent of occupied housing units	53.8	87.5	–	68.4	93.8	86.5	68.4	79.3
White	7	21	–	25	198	63	127	1 241
Block	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Asion or Pocific Islonder	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other roce	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
White, not of Hisponic origin	7	21	–	25	198	63	127	1 239
Renter-occupied housing units	6	3	–	12	13	10	59	333
White	1	3	–	12	13	10	58	320
Block	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asion or Pocific Islonder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other roce	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
White, not of Hisponic origin	1	3	–	12	13	10	58	320
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	**2**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**65**
For sole only	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	4
For rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
For seosonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
For migront workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vocont	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	38
8oorded up	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
ROOMS								
1 room	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
2 rooms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
3 rooms	1	–	–	1	–	1	6	45
4 rooms	4	7	–	6	3	8	32	309
5 rooms	3	9	–	14	26	20	63	426
6 rooms	1	3	–	10	58	23	51	355
7 rooms	5	2	–	3	52	14	29	275
8 or more rooms	1	4	–	4	74	10	9	248
Medion, oll housing units	5.3	5.1	–	5.4	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.6
Meon, oll housing units	5.5	5.6	–	5.6	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.9
Medion, occupied housing units	6.0	5.1	–	5.4	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	5.0	–	5.4	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.8
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	5.3	–	5.2	7.8	5.5	5.0	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detoched	10	25	–	32	212	76	173	1 345
1, ottoched	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
2	–	–	–	5	1	–	7	14
3 or 4	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	39
5 to 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
10 to 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or troiler	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	230
Other	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
Occupied housing units	**13**	**24**	**–**	**38**	**211**	**74**	**187**	**1 610**
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	1	3	–	6	26	21	30	303
2 persons	6	11	–	12	68	34	64	494
3 persons	2	3	–	11	34	12	30	295
4 persons	4	3	–	5	53	4	42	277
5 persons	–	2	–	3	16	1	13	163
6 or more persons	–	2	–	1	14	2	8	78
Medion, occupied housing units	2.42	2.32	–	2.59	2.84	1.97	2.49	2.53
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.00	2.25	–	2.77	2.80	2.00	2.44	2.52
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	3.50	3.00	–	2.10	3.58	1.50–	2.81	2.55
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	12	24	–	37	211	74	183	1 561
1.01 to 1.50	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	43
1.51 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Mean	.48	.53	–	.49	.43	.36	.52	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**6**	**21**	**–**	**21**	**190**	**59**	**107**	**929**
Less than $20,000	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	20
$20,000 to $39,999	2	3	–	2	2	6	23	167
$40,000 to $59,999	2	14	–	5	16	30	56	269
$60,000 to $79,999	1	3	–	11	89	17	20	280
$80,000 to $99,999	–	–	–	2	56	3	4	110
$100,000 to $149,999	–	1	–	1	23	2	2	65
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	12
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Medion (dollors)	37 500	50 800	–	67 500	76 700	54 800	50 100	60 500
Mean (dollors)	40 800	53 200	–	66 800	81 000	59 100	51 800	64 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**6**	**3**	**–**	**11**	**11**	**7**	**54**	**260**
Medion controct rent (dollors)	313	363	–	288	375	313	290	243
Meon controct rent (dollors)	317	362	–	324	404	278	288	247
With meols included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean controct rent (dollors)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No meols included in rent	6	3	–	9	10	5	48	235
No cosh rent	–	–	–	2	1	2	6	25

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County					
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Kankakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
Occupied housing units	**29 691**	**29 691**	**4 344**	**7 180**	**508**	**177**	**1 321**	**2 874**	**1 236**	**667**
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	20 894	20 894	2 700	4 167	295	130	676	1 488	891	472
Percent of occupied housing units	70.4	70.4	62.2	58.0	58.1	73.4	51.2	51.8	72.1	70.8
Renter-occupied housing units	8 797	8 797	1 644	3 013	213	47	645	1 386	345	195
Percent of occupied housing units	29.6	29.6	37.8	42.0	41.9	26.6	48.8	48.2	27.9	29.2
ROOMS										
1 room	150	150	8	85	10	2	5	9	2	2
2 rooms	519	519	47	292	40	1	84	46	17	6
3 rooms	1 807	1 807	204	879	71	7	229	190	78	42
4 rooms	5 932	5 932	1 079	1 600	88	44	364	932	220	215
5 rooms	7 232	7 232	859	1 673	132	61	310	655	289	205
6 rooms	6 312	6 312	832	1 248	90	31	188	505	274	115
7 rooms	4 035	4 035	628	694	46	21	84	271	179	54
8 or more rooms	3 704	3 704	687	709	31	10	57	266	177	28
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	21 953	21 953	2 771	4 648	279	162	825	1 596	998	422
1, attached	325	325	151	49	–	–	13	70	3	3
2	1 450	1 450	186	653	2	6	110	210	90	32
3 or 4	1 244	1 244	284	497	5	2	55	260	57	1
5 to 9	1 242	1 242	565	285	6	–	67	390	30	–
10 to 19	687	687	329	211	49	4	14	298	53	3
20 to 49	168	168	43	125	19	–	55	43	–	6
50 or more	443	443	–	443	86	–	168	–	–	40
Mobile home or trailer	1 939	1 939	2	159	53	1	–	–	–	157
Other	240	240	13	110	9	2	14	7	5	3
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	7 292	7 292	906	2 685	185	51	597	698	357	165
2 persons	9 517	9 517	1 287	2 241	156	64	373	933	441	221
3 persons	5 138	5 138	846	1 008	78	27	159	562	205	105
4 persons	4 697	4 697	849	723	48	18	111	460	142	107
5 persons	2 066	2 066	332	330	30	7	48	161	57	46
6 or more persons	981	981	124	193	11	10	33	60	34	23
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.29	2.48	1.90	1.94	2.09	1.67	2.29	2.09	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.40	3.03	2.11	2.23	1.99	1.92	2.66	2.19	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.87	1.50–	1.50–	2.40	1.50–	1.94	1.69	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	29 156	29 156	4 292	7 052	502	173	1 296	2 831	1 223	644
1.01 to 1.50	451	451	43	105	5	3	19	33	13	19
1.51 or more	84	84	9	23	1	1	6	10	–	4
Mean	.47	.47	.48	.43	.47	.46	.45	.49	.41	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**16 761**	**16 761**	**2 498**	**3 582**	**212**	**114**	**605**	**1 366**	**825**	**298**
Less than $20,000	591	591	9	298	21	47	60	8	21	16
$20,000 to $39,999	3 542	3 542	179	1 339	60	48	287	156	171	106
$40,000 to $59,999	5 044	5 044	538	1 055	65	13	199	423	253	135
$60,000 to $79,999	3 889	3 889	712	520	46	6	44	376	227	34
$80,000 to $99,999	1 917	1 917	535	186	12	–	10	230	97	5
$100,000 to $149,999	1 316	1 316	390	117	7	–	4	141	50	2
$150,000 to $199,999	295	295	100	35	–	–	–	25	5	–
$200,000 to $249,999	86	86	22	14	–	–	–	4	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	45	45	8	12	1	–	–	2	–	–
$300,000 or more	36	36	5	6	–	–	1	1	–	–
Median (dollars)	56 100	56 100	74 600	42 100	48 100	23 300	37 500	64 600	57 200	42 800
Mean (dollars)	63 600	63 600	82 400	49 700	50 200	26 700	40 300	70 700	60 300	43 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 227**	**8 227**	**1 635**	**2 981**	**208**	**44**	**637**	**1 379**	**337**	**190**
Median contract rent (dollars)	278	278	344	258	257	255	241	327	285	285
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	282	343	259	213	241	242	324	305	282
With meals included in rent	20	20	7	7	–	–	1	6	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	328	202	305	–	–	263	175	363	–
No meals included in rent	7 802	7 802	1 565	2 893	203	41	632	1 312	325	177
No cash rent	405	405	63	81	5	3	4	61	11	13

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbannais village, Konkakee County	Kankokee city, Kankakee County							Remainder of Kankakee County
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	**2 352**	**252**	**169**	**1 142**	**1 163**	**1 270**	**1 415**	**482**	**1 192**
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 147	69	123	520	828	440	1 011	345	866
Percent of occupied housing units	48.8	27.4	72.8	45.5	71.2	34.6	71.4	71.6	72.7
Renter-occupied housing units	1 205	183	46	622	335	830	404	137	326
Percent of occupied housing units	51.2	72.6	27.2	54.5	28.8	65.4	28.6	28.4	27.3
ROOMS									
1 room	8	9	2	5	2	61	1	1	3
2 rooms	42	40	1	84	17	91	43	6	9
3 rooms	178	66	7	229	77	277	91	36	66
4 rooms	797	48	42	313	212	194	204	184	179
5 rooms	491	62	60	252	270	232	328	145	317
6 rooms	374	17	31	144	251	194	303	66	283
7 rooms	221	7	17	66	166	119	191	25	186
8 or more rooms	241	3	9	49	168	102	254	19	149
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	3.7	5.0	4.3	5.5	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	4.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.2	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 225	74	155	647	925	486	1 141	254	1 020
1, attached	57	–	–	13	3	11	14	2	6
2	153	1	6	110	90	268	67	26	54
3 or 4	231	1	2	55	57	193	14	1	28
5 to 9	360	6	–	67	30	98	49	–	42
10 to 19	276	49	4	14	53	53	19	3	3
20 to 49	43	19	–	55	–	36	9	6	–
50 or more	–	86	–	168	–	56	93	40	–
Mobile home or trailer	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	148	31
Other	7	7	1	13	5	69	9	2	8
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	615	135	50	544	336	579	442	135	294
2 persons	760	45	58	306	408	331	463	157	354
3 persons	437	33	27	136	193	167	217	75	204
4 persons	373	19	17	89	138	104	177	67	208
5 persons	119	15	7	40	56	42	77	33	85
6 or more persons	48	5	10	27	32	47	39	15	47
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	1.50–	2.09	1.59	2.10	1.67	2.07	2.18	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.71	2.42	1.99	1.90	2.21	2.00	2.21	2.19	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.85	1.50–	2.43	1.50–	1.69	1.50–	1.58	2.13	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 320	247	165	1 120	1 150	1 228	1 407	463	1 161
1.01 to 1.50	23	4	3	17	13	33	6	15	25
1.51 or more	9	1	1	5	–	9	2	4	6
Mean	.48	.52	.47	.45	.42	.45	.41	.51	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 044**	**56**	**108**	**454**	**767**	**345**	**905**	**192**	**707**
Less than $20,000	7	16	46	59	20	68	50	14	27
$20,000 to $39,999	122	36	46	254	165	214	332	83	163
$40,000 to $59,999	262	1	11	110	223	50	243	80	245
$60,000 to $79,999	271	2	5	20	210	10	141	14	167
$80,000 to $99,999	214	–	–	8	95	3	51	1	67
$100,000 to $149,999	137	1	–	3	48	–	55	–	31
$150,000 to $199,999	24	–	–	–	5	–	21	–	4
$200,000 to $249,999	4	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	2
$250,000 to $299,999	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
$300,000 or more	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1
Median (dollars)	69 700	25 500	22 900	34 300	57 600	28 100	44 200	39 800	53 000
Mean (dollars)	74 900	27 700	26 000	36 200	60 400	30 100	56 200	39 500	56 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 200**	**182**	**43**	**615**	**330**	**825**	**400**	**137**	**293**
Median contract rent (dollars)	332	222	254	237	285	232	272	283	270
Mean contract rent (dollars)	325	195	237	238	306	235	275	283	269
With meals included in rent	6	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	175	–	–	263	363	200	675	–	1 250
No meals included in rent	1 139	179	40	610	320	800	378	130	274
No cash rent	55	3	3	4	9	22	21	7	18

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Kankakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
Occupied housing units	**4 525**	**4 525**	**3 091**	**234**	**688**	**144**	**155**	**60**
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 040	2 040	1 067	39	330	9	66	11
Percent of occupied housing units	45.1	45.1	34.5	16.7	48.0	6.3	42.6	18.3
Renter-occupied housing units	2 485	2 485	2 024	195	358	135	89	49
Percent of occupied housing units	54.9	54.9	65.5	83.3	52.0	93.8	57.4	81.7
ROOMS								
1 room	55	55	44	6	3	–	2	–
2 rooms	145	145	105	8	8	14	7	–
3 rooms	456	456	353	34	50	33	21	6
4 rooms	1 035	1 035	675	72	136	44	40	18
5 rooms	1 247	1 247	834	80	232	29	23	17
6 rooms	821	821	542	24	150	13	19	16
7 rooms	419	419	289	6	72	10	13	2
8 or more rooms	347	347	249	4	37	1	30	1
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.8	6.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	2 627	2 627	1 698	94	585	32	83	12
1, attached	103	103	72	5	6	13	2	2
2	501	501	484	17	25	30	21	16
3 or 4	313	313	282	13	10	20	13	–
5 to 9	244	244	190	12	14	14	22	–
10 to 19	209	209	196	66	43	13	13	2
20 to 49	31	31	31	11	–	4	–	2
50 or more	105	105	105	16	–	17	–	22
Mobile home or trailer	353	353	8	–	2	–	–	4
Other	39	39	25	–	3	1	1	–
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	1 064	1 064	673	53	116	48	30	8
2 persons	971	971	641	42	140	28	43	14
3 persons	824	824	595	43	126	32	25	6
4 persons	715	715	523	50	123	8	37	16
5 persons	466	466	330	28	87	14	11	12
6 or more persons	485	485	329	18	96	14	9	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.78	2.78	2.89	3.01	3.20	2.36	2.68	3.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.64	2.64	2.92	3.19	3.03	2.33	3.50	3.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.97	3.34	2.36	2.29	3.63
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	4 083	4 083	2 808	208	610	128	148	56
1.01 to 1.50	323	323	204	19	61	11	3	4
1.51 or more	119	119	79	7	17	5	4	–
Mean	.61	.61	.62	.69	.65	.68	.55	.71
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 574**	**1 574**	**940**	**37**	**310**	**7**	**60**	**7**
Less than $20,000	290	290	154	4	56	1	8	1
$20,000 to $39,999	729	729	471	23	163	3	7	4
$40,000 to $59,999	312	312	187	6	61	1	6	2
$60,000 to $79,999	150	150	83	3	23	–	19	–
$80,000 to $99,999	50	50	30	1	4	–	13	–
$100,000 to $149,999	27	27	11	–	2	1	6	–
$150,000 to $199,999	11	11	3	–	1	1	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	33 200	33 200	32 600	30 600	31 000	33 800	67 000	33 800
Mean (dollars)	39 300	39 300	37 800	35 300	35 000	61 100	68 000	32 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 417**	**2 417**	**1 988**	**190**	**350**	**133**	**88**	**48**
Median contract rent (dollars)	245	245	254	260	266	213	256	376
Mean contract rent (dollars)	235	235	240	226	252	209	261	284
With meals included in rent	8	8	8	–	–	–	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	221	221	221	–	–	–	163	–
No meals included in rent	2 311	2 311	1 925	188	335	132	85	48
No cash rent	98	98	55	2	15	1	2	–

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkokee County								Remainder of Konkokee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
Occupied housing units	**223**	**683**	**820**	**144**	**154**	**654**	**349**	**58**	**148**	**1 030**
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	32	330	330	9	65	120	166	10	113	732
Percent of occupied housing units	14.3	48.3	40.2	6.3	42.2	18.3	47.6	17.2	76.4	71.1
Renter-occupied housing units	191	353	490	135	89	534	183	48	35	298
Percent of occupied housing units	85.7	51.7	59.8	93.8	57.8	81.7	52.4	82.8	23.6	28.9
ROOMS										
1 room	6	3	3	–	2	28	2	–	–	8
2 rooms	7	8	24	14	7	36	9	–	1	29
3 rooms	33	49	66	33	21	115	30	6	6	82
4 rooms	71	134	176	44	40	122	69	18	30	243
5 rooms	79	232	208	29	23	151	94	17	41	332
6 rooms	22	149	164	13	19	91	70	14	49	189
7 rooms	3	71	98	10	12	51	40	2	14	88
8 or more rooms	2	37	81	1	30	60	35	1	7	59
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.4	6.1	4.8	6.7	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	86	583	462	32	82	220	218	10	125	669
1, attached	5	6	25	13	2	10	9	2	3	21
2	17	25	182	30	21	146	46	16	1	3
3 or 4	10	7	94	20	13	121	17	–	2	3
5 to 9	12	14	34	14	22	79	15	–	13	2
10 to 19	66	43	12	13	13	33	14	2	1	1
20 to 49	11	–	–	4	–	4	10	2	–	–
50 or more	16	–	–	17	–	30	20	22	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	3	322
Other	–	3	9	1	1	11	–	–	–	9
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	51	116	173	48	30	169	77	8	31	316
2 persons	42	140	188	28	42	109	76	14	32	235
3 persons	41	124	162	32	25	136	68	6	34	139
4 persons	46	120	118	8	37	108	71	14	23	116
5 persons	25	87	88	14	11	65	27	12	15	94
6 or more persons	18	96	91	14	9	67	30	4	13	130
Median, occupied housing units	2.95	3.19	2.80	2.36	2.70	2.86	2.82	3.57	2.82	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.83	3.03	2.43	2.33	3.52	3.46	3.21	3.00	2.61	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.97	3.33	3.09	2.36	2.29	2.70	2.49	3.59	3.27	2.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	197	606	744	128	147	591	335	54	134	902
1.01 to 1.50	19	60	61	11	3	35	11	4	11	95
1.51 or more	7	17	15	5	4	28	3	–	3	33
Mean	.69	.65	.58	.68	.55	.64	.56	.71	.58	.59
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**30**	**310**	**276**	**7**	**59**	**100**	**148**	**6**	**107**	**425**
Less than $20,000	4	56	67	1	8	15	2	1	10	112
$20,000 to $39,999	23	163	143	3	7	53	74	4	65	179
$40,000 to $59,999	2	61	45	1	6	23	47	1	24	78
$60,000 to $79,999	1	23	15	–	19	6	17	–	4	41
$80,000 to $99,999	–	4	6	–	12	3	5	–	1	9
$100,000 to $149,999	–	2	–	1	6	–	2	–	2	4
$150,000 to $199,999	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	27 500	31 000	28 400	33 800	66 500	31 900	39 600	32 500	32 700	32 100
Mean (dollars)	29 800	35 000	32 000	61 100	67 700	35 800	44 500	30 800	38 200	36 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**186**	**345**	**480**	**133**	**88**	**527**	**181**	**47**	**35**	**269**
Median contract rent (dollars)	260	265	218	213	256	259	305	376	227	170
Mean contract rent (dollars)	225	251	212	209	261	247	283	278	228	178
With meals included in rent	–	–	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	232	–	163	225	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	184	330	446	132	85	519	181	47	35	240
No cash rent	2	15	30	1	2	5	–	–	–	29

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County
Occupied housing units	**146**	**146**
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	94	94
Percent of occupied housing units	64.4	64.4
Renter-occupied housing units	52	52
Percent of occupied housing units	35.6	35.6
ROOMS		
1 room	2	2
2 rooms	9	9
3 rooms	17	17
4 rooms	18	18
5 rooms	26	26
6 rooms	23	23
7 rooms	12	12
8 or more rooms	39	39
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.8	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detoched	95	95
1, ottached	6	6
2	13	13
3 or 4	9	9
5 to 9	10	10
10 to 19	8	8
20 to 49	1	1
50 or more	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	2	2
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	20	20
2 persons	20	20
3 persons	29	29
4 persons	42	42
5 persons	22	22
6 or more persons	13	13
Median, occupied housing units	3.60	3.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.82	3.82
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.90	2.90
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	123	123
1.01 to 1.50	17	17
1.51 or more	6	6
Meon	.73	.73
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**86**	**86**
Less than $20,000	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	5	5
$40,000 to $59,999	9	9
$60,000 to $79,999	21	21
$80,000 to $99,999	10	10
$100,000 to $149,999	20	20
$150,000 to $199,999	10	10
$200,000 to $249,999	2	2
$250,000 to $299,999	4	4
$300,000 or mare	5	5
Median (dallars)	95 000	95 000
Mean (dollars)	123 100	123 100
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**52**	**52**
Median contract rent (dallars)	304	304
Mean contract rent (dollars)	325	325
With meals included in rent	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–
No meals included in rent	49	49
No cash rent	3	3

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
Occupied housing units	**469**	**469**	**178**
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	203	203	48
Percent of occupied housing units	43.3	43.3	27.0
Renter-occupied housing units	266	266	130
Percent of occupied housing units	56.7	56.7	73.0
ROOMS			
1 room	11	11	6
2 rooms	29	29	15
3 rooms	77	77	49
4 rooms	101	101	44
5 rooms	94	94	29
6 rooms	59	59	13
7 rooms	47	47	9
8 or more rooms	51	51	13
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	247	247	65
1, attached	9	9	1
2	45	45	18
3 or 4	33	33	19
5 to 9	29	29	12
10 to 19	47	47	36
20 to 49	16	16	16
50 or more	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	34	34	5
Other	8	8	5
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	80	80	55
2 persons	89	89	32
3 persons	84	84	26
4 persons	95	95	28
5 persons	60	60	17
6 or more persons	61	61	20
Median, occupied housing units	3.28	3.28	2.58
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.69	3.69	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	3.00	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	377	377	142
1.01 to 1.50	55	55	20
1.51 or more	37	37	16
Mean	.80	.80	.83
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**164**	**164**	**36**
Less than $20,000	11	11	6
$20,000 to $39,999	51	51	21
$40,000 to $59,999	35	35	2
$60,000 to $79,999	33	33	4
$80,000 to $99,999	17	17	1
$100,000 to $149,999	10	10	2
$150,000 to $199,999	2	2	–
$200,000 to $249,999	2	2	–
$250,000 to $299,999	2	2	–
$300,000 or more	1	1	–
Median (dollars)	52 300	52 300	30 000
Mean (dollars)	63 800	63 800	38 800
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**252**	**252**	**129**
Median contract rent (dollars)	239	239	220
Mean contract rent (dollars)	249	249	231
With meals included in rent	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	232	232	128
No cash rent	20	20	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Konkakee city
Occupied housing units	**29 456**	**29 456**	**7 096**
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	20 769	20 769	4 143
Percent of occupied housing units	70.5	70.5	58.4
Renter-occupied housing units	8 687	8 687	2 953
Percent of occupied housing units	29.5	29.5	41.6
ROOMS			
1 room	148	148	85
2 rooms	507	507	283
3 rooms	1 766	1 766	849
4 rooms	5 884	5 884	1 582
5 rooms	7 189	7 189	1 662
6 rooms	6 283	6 283	1 241
7 rooms	4 008	4 008	690
8 or more rooms	3 671	3 671	704
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	21 822	21 822	4 620
1, attached	321	321	49
2	1 433	1 433	646
3 or 4	1 236	1 236	495
5 to 9	1 231	1 231	281
10 to 19	660	660	189
20 to 49	154	154	111
50 or more	442	442	442
Mobile home or trailer	1 921	1 921	154
Other	236	236	109
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	7 235	7 235	2 646
2 persons	9 470	9 470	2 224
3 persons	5 095	5 095	1 000
4 persons	4 656	4 656	714
5 persons	2 037	2 037	324
6 or more persons	963	963	188
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.29	1.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.40	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	28 952	28 952	6 978
1.01 to 1.50	432	432	100
1.51 or more	72	72	18
Mean	.46	.46	.43
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**16 659**	**16 659**	**3 564**
Less than $20,000	585	585	294
$20,000 to $39,999	3 517	3 517	1 331
$40,000 to $59,999	5 022	5 022	1 053
$60,000 to $79,999	3 867	3 867	517
$80,000 to $99,999	1 903	1 903	186
$100,000 to $149,999	1 307	1 307	116
$150,000 to $199,999	294	294	35
$200,000 to $249,999	84	84	14
$250,000 to $299,999	45	45	12
$300,000 or more	35	35	6
Median (dollars)	56 100	56 100	42 200
Mean (dollars)	63 600	63 600	49 800
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 121**	**8 121**	**2 921**
Median contract rent (dollars)	279	279	259
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	282	260
With meals included in rent	20	20	7
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	328	305
No meals included in rent	7 703	7 703	2 833
No cash rent	398	398	81

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County								
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 968**	**3 065**	**7 224**	**5 527**	**1 840**	**3 073**	**3 338**	**2 712**	**8 729**
Ancestry specified	87 624	87 624	12 570	9 884	24 792	3 794	2 895	6 610	5 023	1 692	2 813	2 901	2 568	7 864
Single ancestry	50 890	50 890	6 674	4 876	17 337	1 816	1 382	3 378	2 335	1 109	2 599	1 790	1 393	4 381
Multiple ancestry	36 734	36 734	5 896	5 008	7 455	1 978	1 513	3 232	2 688	583	214	1 111	1 175	3 483
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	8 631	8 631	1 364	908	2 783	174	170	614	504	148	260	437	144	865
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**192 510**	**192 510**	**27 868**	**21 584**	**55 150**	**7 936**	**6 130**	**14 448**	**11 054**	**3 680**	**6 146**	**6 676**	**5 424**	**17 458**
Arab	47	47	16	22	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	26
Austrian	249	249	24	13	71	7	4	29	–	–	–	12	7	24
Belgian	245	245	28	7	49	21	19	–	–	8	–	6	7	9
Canadian	120	120	21	12	46	15	6	–	–	–	–	8	7	15
Czech	619	619	169	43	100	15	17	82	17	–	–	37	7	127
Danish	1 252	1 252	112	138	147	37	61	108	50	6	–	27	33	69
Dutch	3 446	3 446	596	320	451	162	86	323	112	33	–	52	98	334
English	11 021	11 021	1 974	1 232	2 231	433	512	996	520	213	39	449	311	1 205
Finnish	91	91	32	5	22	–	6	32	5	–	–	16	–	–
French (except Basque)	14 954	14 954	2 138	2 405	3 365	789	514	1 155	1 352	282	82	545	601	1 423
French Canadian	3 368	3 368	633	441	811	256	108	435	195	103	46	107	119	420
German	32 403	32 403	5 354	4 088	5 998	1 764	1 204	2 701	2 389	409	116	846	911	3 161
Greek	335	335	44	45	69	–	6	85	18	–	–	29	22	25
Hungarian	461	461	113	58	122	15	–	120	29	–	–	3	17	19
Irish	15 853	15 853	2 310	2 535	3 208	647	616	1 335	1 194	340	74	493	709	1 509
Italian	4 274	4 274	848	494	1 074	335	235	694	191	37	–	180	104	355
Lithuanian	647	647	43	115	148	43	64	46	74	11	17	43	11	7
Norwegian	865	865	218	87	226	23	49	51	13	7	–	25	43	128
Polish	4 494	4 494	657	608	747	293	172	482	340	84	25	155	122	386
Portuguese	42	42	–	14	5	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	14
Romanian	40	40	7	12	–	–	–	20	5	–	–	–	7	–
Russian	137	137	41	12	27	–	30	19	6	–	–	6	–	19
Scotch-Irish	1 448	1 448	299	171	299	91	56	148	64	13	3	28	25	181
Scottish	1 240	1 240	201	172	270	113	67	126	82	8	7	86	48	123
Slovak	459	459	49	26	117	26	12	36	5	7	–	7	12	24
Subsaharan African	124	124	8	–	116	–	–	–	–	–	40	19	–	8
Swedish	2 243	2 243	429	253	453	53	107	199	161	55	35	46	48	262
Swiss	296	296	77	14	72	20	63	–	20	–	–	–	–	35
Ukrainian	67	67	36	–	7	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	26
United States or American	3 220	3 220	441	669	716	181	35	150	279	37	81	148	243	404
Welsh	462	462	46	69	129	45	20	13	33	26	–	39	28	34
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	50	50	–	6	26	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	93	93	7	18	7	15	–	7	7	–	–	6	–	–
Other ancestries	86 624	86 624	10 653	7 339	33 634	2 446	1 983	4 945	3 761	1 995	5 531	3 220	1 852	6 951
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	48	48	16	25	7	–	16	–	–	–	–	7	–	19
Argentinean	16	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	7	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	19	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Venezuelan	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Con.				Bourbannais village, Kankakee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County				
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**3 350**	**3 418**	**2 885**	**4 582**	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**380**	**2 692**	**1 528**	**1 364**
Ancestry specified	2 984	2 947	2 483	4 392	1 943	4 106	6 521	4 341	339	2 548	1 372	1 284
Single ancestry	1 660	1 703	1 579	2 253	968	2 034	3 672	2 001	149	1 393	633	700
Multiple ancestry	1 324	1 244	904	2 139	975	2 072	2 849	2 340	190	1 155	739	584
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	366	471	402	190	86	493	785	487	41	144	156	80
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**6 700**	**6 836**	**5 770**	**9 164**	**4 058**	**9 198**	**14 612**	**9 656**	**760**	**5 384**	**3 056**	**2 728**
Arab	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	–	–	12	–	10
Austrian	6	39	6	9	–	–	24	–	6	7	–	–
Belgian	20	–	23	102	19	–	9	–	–	7	–	–
Canadian	8	–	6	7	6	–	15	–	–	7	5	–
Czech	–	34	–	3	9	45	115	17	–	7	7	12
Danish	39	61	41	113	28	59	25	50	6	33	5	44
Dutch	100	58	44	170	61	232	303	105	7	98	79	31
English	436	338	228	661	342	614	1 018	425	75	311	234	187
Finnish	8	–	–	–	–	32	–	5	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	633	521	268	940	264	774	1 100	1 093	72	581	376	283
French Canadian	111	113	81	144	29	274	330	147	9	119	76	90
German	1 184	1 229	849	2 345	870	1 779	2 705	2 069	125	906	551	437
Greek	12	–	18	3	6	13	25	18	5	22	–	–
Hungarian	–	4	65	10	–	106	7	29	–	17	–	12
Irish	644	546	336	887	400	760	1 150	1 066	84	694	372	319
Italian	310	187	113	122	169	491	188	159	6	104	58	167
Lithuanian	13	27	–	1	12	24	7	66	5	11	33	–
Norwegian	54	49	8	75	49	51	118	13	7	43	14	10
Polish	143	68	116	159	110	199	348	321	70	122	57	38
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	7	–	–
Russian	–	–	6	15	22	–	19	6	6	–	–	–
Scotch-Irish	59	53	20	85	44	108	147	64	4	25	44	34
Scottish	49	80	22	52	29	49	123	82	24	48	18	–
Slovak	12	40	7	8	12	13	24	5	–	12	9	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	96	43	45	105	61	137	231	149	–	48	25	31
Swiss	20	30	–	6	42	–	35	14	–	–	–	–
Ukrainian	–	7	–	2	–	10	26	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	146	17	126	134	26	112	303	279	6	243	40	101
Welsh	25	12	6	34	6	13	27	27	–	28	7	7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	7	2	–	7	–	7	6	–	5	–
Other ancestries	2 540	3 235	3 212	2 924	1 383	3 229	6 041	3 325	237	1 852	1 024	901
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	6	19
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County											
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124
ANCESTRY												
All persons	–	**33**	**992**	**3 035**	**2 672**	**2 907**	**20**	–	**2 741**	**3 283**	**5 025**	**4 451**
Ancestry specified	–	33	925	2 775	2 488	2 542	20	–	2 413	2 823	4 615	4 108
Single ancestry	–	–	663	2 576	2 436	1 626	–	–	1 365	1 627	3 298	2 322
Multiple ancestry	–	33	262	199	52	916	20	–	1 048	1 196	1 317	1 786
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	–	–	67	260	184	365	–	–	328	460	410	343
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	–	**66**	**1 984**	**6 070**	**5 344**	**5 814**	**40**	–	**5 482**	**6 566**	**10 050**	**8 902**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	32	4	23
Belgian	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	20	–	–	9
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	20	4
Czech	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	34	22	12
Donish	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	23	42	–	27
Dutch	–	–	27	–	–	45	–	–	24	58	156	135
English	–	22	63	39	13	374	–	–	344	326	316	592
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	6
French (except Basque)	–	11	141	82	35	468	20	–	520	508	502	866
French Canadian	–	–	34	46	–	98	–	–	87	113	234	147
German	–	22	142	101	19	714	5	–	897	1 176	985	1 317
Greek	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	12	–	–	13
Hungarian	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	8	42
Irish	–	–	132	66	35	409	15	–	560	516	626	600
Italian	–	–	5	–	–	166	–	–	242	179	194	183
Lithuanian	–	–	11	17	–	38	–	–	8	27	21	26
Norwegian	–	–	7	–	–	18	–	–	54	49	42	56
Polish	–	–	63	25	22	85	–	–	130	56	133	137
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7
Scotch-Irish	–	–	7	3	–	24	–	–	43	48	51	103
Scottish	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	–	49	74	24	50
Slovak	–	–	–	–	14	7	–	–	12	40	–	37
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	40	4	19	–	–	–	–	11	42
Swedish	–	–	31	35	5	46	–	–	77	43	44	149
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	30	10	12
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
United States or American	–	–	13	81	24	142	–	–	137	17	105	105
Welsh	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	25	12	–	47
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	–	11	1 300	5 485	5 167	2 906	–	–	2 158	3 137	6 505	4 044
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Daminican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.		Remainder of Kankakee County									
	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**2 392**	**24**	**3 045**	**5 641**	**3 242**	**3 968**	**1 036**	**2 625**	666	**3 902**	**3 260**	**3 307**
Ancestry specified	2 026	24	2 913	4 965	3 028	3 794	952	2 504	649	3 547	2 885	2 788
Single ancestry	1 410	14	1 752	2 630	1 394	1 816	414	1 344	334	2 064	1 563	2 500
Multiple ancestry	616	10	1 161	2 335	1 634	1 978	538	1 160	315	1 483	1 322	288
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	366	–	132	676	214	174	84	121	17	355	375	519
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**4 784**	**48**	**6 090**	**11 282**	**6 484**	**7 936**	**2 072**	**5 250**	**1 332**	**7 804**	**6 520**	**6 614**
Arab	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	6	–	9	–	7	7	4	29	–	–	16	38
Belgian	6	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	6	–	–	10	2	15	–	–	–	5	–	–
Czech	–	–	34	70	44	15	8	37	–	15	–	19
Danish	34	–	30	131	76	37	33	49	–	185	87	–
Dutch	6	–	183	198	116	162	25	91	7	251	162	14
English	139	3	506	682	518	433	170	382	73	376	576	–
Finnish	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–
French (except Basque)	210	2	261	996	382	789	250	381	248	615	546	–
French Canadian	50	2	41	110	19	256	79	161	48	155	65	49
German	613	7	1 755	2 259	1 666	1 764	334	922	298	1 190	1 039	64
Greek	18	2	2	36	2	–	–	72	–	18	33	–
Hungarian	65	–	3	78	20	15	–	14	–	16	10	–
Irish	249	–	398	1 134	742	647	216	575	128	624	630	23
Italian	103	2	116	202	246	335	66	203	32	94	56	–
Lithuanian	–	–	4	–	20	43	52	22	8	52	62	39
Norwegian	–	–	22	42	76	23	–	–	–	21	17	–
Polish	94	2	162	420	228	293	62	283	19	157	240	15
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	16	5	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	5	–	–
Russian	6	–	4	–	–	–	8	19	–	–	8	–
Scotch-Irish	13	7	75	70	31	91	12	40	–	51	67	4
Scottish	11	–	24	89	31	113	38	77	–	17	40	–
Slovak	7	–	22	64	4	26	–	23	–	47	44	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	23	–	146	176	95	53	46	62	12	134	70	–
Swiss	–	–	2	24	9	20	21	–	6	17	6	–
Ukrainian	–	–	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	92	–	94	203	76	181	9	38	–	158	134	30
Welsh	6	–	5	33	6	45	14	–	6	–	–	–
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Yugoslavian	7	–	–	9	–	15	–	–	–	30	–	–
Other ancestries	2 903	18	2 170	4 203	1 989	2 446	600	1 716	425	3 536	2 597	6 301
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitians af terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.											
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**2 101**	**1 922**	**2 448**	**848**	**38**	**51**	–	59	**609**	**135**	**493**	**4 558**
Ancestry specified	1 945	1 776	2 228	767	38	20	–	59	571	124	457	4 368
Single ancestry	995	907	1 018	446	23	15	–	9	295	76	169	2 239
Multiple ancestry	950	869	1 210	321	15	5	–	50	276	48	288	2 129
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	156	146	220	81	–	31	–	–	38	11	36	190
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**4 202**	**3 844**	**4 896**	**1 696**	**76**	**102**	–	**118**	**1 218**	**270**	**986**	**9 116**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	2	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	9
Belgian	4	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	102
Canadian	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Czech	23	32	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3
Donish	4	23	39	6	–	–	–	–	16	19	7	113
Dutch	355	138	87	6	–	–	–	–	76	–	38	170
English	252	221	394	150	–	–	–	–	92	12	89	658
Finnish	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	518	297	455	141	–	5	–	40	113	13	58	938
French Canadian	148	46	40	69	–	–	–	–	24	–	31	142
German	659	876	915	267	15	7	–	19	287	53	236	2 338
Greek	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hungarian	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Irish	368	367	604	208	8	–	–	40	84	30	87	887
Italian	67	78	117	32	–	8	–	–	68	8	10	120
Lithuanian	5	23	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1
Norwegian	15	14	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	75
Polish	115	150	113	21	–	–	–	–	13	12	22	157
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Scotch-Irish	35	45	46	6	–	–	–	–	16	5	7	78
Scottish	16	27	41	8	7	–	–	–	–	6	11	52
Slovak	–	–	22	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	23	57	64	24	–	–	–	–	19	–	22	105
Swiss	6	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Ukrainian	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
United States or American	44	60	166	24	–	–	–	–	9	–	34	134
Welsh	11	21	17	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Other ancestries	1 518	1 308	1 667	695	46	77	–	9	382	98	309	2 906
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Daminican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadaran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin nat specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadarian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample ond subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Konkakee County				Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Kankakee County				
		Totol	8ourbonnais village	8radley village	Konkakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**96 255**	**96 255**	**13 934**	**10 792**	**27 575**	**3 968**	**3 065**	**7 224**	**5 527**	**1 840**
Native	94 723	94 723	13 477	10 630	27 063	3 911	2 942	7 103	5 475	1 804
Foreign born	1 532	1 532	457	162	512	57	123	121	52	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	221	221	7	27	98	22	–	13	13	–
Persons 5 years and over	**89 004**	**89 004**	**12 929**	**10 052**	**25 141**	**3 720**	**2 885**	**6 713**	**5 080**	**1 646**
In linguistically isolated households	411	411	29	76	152	28	–	35	27	–
Speak o language other than English	3 759	3 759	717	422	1 103	121	219	326	191	49
Do not speak English "very well"	1 052	1 052	116	131	422	40	37	78	53	5
Speak Sponish	1 558	1 558	132	200	517	37	13	115	79	7
Do not speak English "very well"	481	481	20	81	173	7	6	32	18	–
Linguistically isolated	174	174	14	60	35	–	–	14	19	–
Speak on Asian or Pacific Islond languoge	372	372	223	8	81	18	87	15	–	5
Do not speak English "very well"	109	109	58	8	40	–	7	9	–	5
Linguistically isoloted	8	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**26 064**	**26 064**	**4 740**	**2 729**	**7 395**	**1 081**	**963**	**1 896**	**1 446**	**490**
Preprimory school	1 841	1 841	339	172	485	62	69	162	106	26
Public school	1 327	1 327	239	97	337	50	33	135	78	15
Elementory or high school	18 252	18 252	2 531	1 891	5 402	818	645	1 385	1 085	370
Public school	16 060	16 060	2 226	1 680	4 571	768	568	1 272	1 024	285
College	5 971	5 971	1 870	666	1 508	201	249	349	255	94
Public college	4 233	4 233	686	554	1 288	196	206	256	245	87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**59 821**	**59 821**	**7 885**	**6 917**	**16 875**	**2 460**	**1 937**	**4 603**	**3 386**	**1 108**
Less thon 9th grade	6 855	6 855	393	719	2 702	169	89	335	317	205
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	9 245	9 245	719	1 168	3 047	251	92	690	565	206
High school groduate (includes equivalency)	21 616	21 616	2 373	2 844	5 121	1 076	505	1 735	1 495	384
Some college, no degree	11 552	11 552	1 827	1 324	3 089	569	465	888	564	190
Associate degree	3 405	3 405	552	334	965	121	179	284	204	30
Bachelor's degree	4 761	4 761	1 238	392	1 327	184	360	441	176	74
Graduote or professionol degree	2 387	2 387	783	136	624	90	247	230	65	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.1	73.1	85.9	72.7	65.9	82.9	90.7	77.7	74.0	62.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9	25.6	7.6	11.6	11.1	31.3	14.6	7.1	8.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	364	364	147	186	687	124	248	178	209	431
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 602	1 602	1 353	1 378	1 544	1 635	1 529	1 626	1 489	1 727
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 209	2 209	2 156	2 141	2 213	2 328	1 958	2 173	2 050	2 403
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**89 004**	**89 004**	**12 929**	**10 052**	**25 141**	**3 720**	**2 885**	**6 713**	**5 080**	**1 646**
Same house	51 529	51 529	5 757	5 562	13 641	2 616	1 460	3 343	2 865	809
Different house in United States	37 112	37 112	7 055	4 415	11 416	1 104	1 415	3 352	2 195	833
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	8 978	8 978	1 076	782	5 694	182	210	404	338	346
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 830	14 830	3 320	2 657	2 323	608	773	1 466	1 393	278
Different MSA/PMSA	9 661	9 661	1 551	652	2 689	166	333	1 079	325	152
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 643	3 643	1 108	324	710	148	99	403	139	57
Abrood	363	363	117	75	84	–	10	18	20	4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urbon population	66 277	66 277	13 934	10 792	27 575	1 185	2 658	6 554	4 980	1 290
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	48 029	48 029	9 581	8 974	17 810	1 153	2 205	5 734	4 174	722
Rurol population	29 978	29 978	–	–	–	2 783	407	670	547	550
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	15 647	15 647	–	–	–	1 895	188	385	209	325
On forms	3 214	3 214	–	–	–	114	–	110	110	51
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**41 509**	**41 509**	**7 296**	**5 094**	**10 113**	**2 038**	**1 592**	**3 432**	**2 844**	**702**
Cor, truck, or van	38 337	38 337	6 645	4 844	9 365	1 971	1 570	3 304	2 672	668
Drove olone	32 950	32 950	5 921	4 169	7 677	1 805	1 413	2 962	2 332	580
Carpooled	5 387	5 387	724	675	1 688	166	157	342	340	88
Public tronsportation (including taxicab)	303	303	49	13	108	–	8	23	6	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or tralley car	143	143	26	7	60	–	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, roilrood, or ferryboat	133	133	23	6	21	–	8	23	6	6
Walked	1 463	1 463	455	121	320	10	–	21	67	6
Other means	259	259	15	15	139	–	–	8	15	–
Worked at home	1 147	1 147	132	101	181	57	14	76	84	22
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9	17.3	17.0	18.5	21.9	19.6	20.8	17.1	20.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	2 680	2 680	314	281	632	164	56	228	164	19
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	9 775	9 775	1 243	1 265	2 234	498	288	820	786	187
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	11 429	11 429	2 497	1 348	2 537	506	732	1 044	760	144
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	5 240	5 240	1 015	576	1 515	333	198	422	287	82
All other times	11 238	11 238	2 095	1 523	3 014	480	304	842	763	248
Worked in MSA of residence	33 833	33 833	6 189	4 374	8 676	1 744	1 363	2 664	2 485	626
Kankakee city	16 016	16 016	2 501	2 033	5 931	934	604	1 178	1 103	382
Bourbonnois village	4 049	4 049	1 929	531	474	154	329	740	287	48
Brodley village	3 977	3 977	789	1 201	836	229	226	261	636	54
Momence city	1 694	1 694	132	43	208	10	5	53	36	19
Manteno village	855	855	116	50	65	38	32	23	36	–
Remainder of Kankakee County	7 242	7 242	722	516	1 162	379	167	409	387	123
Worked outside MSA of residence	7 676	7 676	1 107	720	1 437	294	229	768	359	76
Chicago city	1 043	1 043	165	75	242	47	44	110	36	12
Chicago Heights city	268	268	30	16	35	–	8	23	6	–
Harvey city	129	129	6	11	32	7	6	17	4	–
Remainder of Cook County	2 091	2 091	286	202	383	82	40	235	105	29
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	238	238	37	7	49	5	6	45	–	7
Joliet city	322	322	42	49	52	5	39	41	35	6
Peatane village	147	147	24	12	11	–	5	28	12	–
Remainder of Will County	1 936	1 936	235	220	334	82	38	138	94	22
Grundy County	192	192	42	20	7	18	27	16	17	–
Gary–Hammand, IN PMSA	142	142	9	8	46	–	–	–	–	–
Lake County, IL PMSA	18	18	–	5	11	–	–	–	5	–
Dwight village (pt.)	132	132	7	8	23	13	–	–	–	–
Remoinder of Livingston County	143	143	33	–	42	6	–	–	–	–
Iroquois County	319	319	58	20	76	6	–	36	11	–
Worked elsewhere	556	556	133	67	94	23	16	79	34	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	**3 073**	**3 338**	**2 712**	**8 729**	**3 350**	**3 418**	**2 885**	**4 582**
Native	3 066	3 214	2 616	8 456	3 307	3 383	2 818	4 569
Foreign born	7	124	96	273	43	35	67	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	30	6	–	18	–	–	2
Persons 5 years and over	**2 693**	**3 106**	**2 562**	**8 131**	**3 134**	**3 156**	**2 635**	**4 287**
In linguistically isolated households	7	55	41	–	27	–	–	2
Speak a language other than English	136	184	127	349	82	101	132	53
Do not speak English "very well"	33	93	46	56	32	30	70	6
Speak Sponish	120	70	90	58	9	40	101	25
Do not speak English "very well"	25	38	46	–	9	5	64	2
Linguistically isalated	7	20	41	–	9	–	–	–
Speak an Asion or Pacific Islond longuoge	–	4	–	121	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	4	–	42	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isoloted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 150**	**724**	**577**	**3 034**	**692**	**765**	**434**	**1 295**
Preprimory school	92	41	53	154	52	43	16	150
Public school	86	25	26	102	38	22	16	108
Elementory or high school	931	533	373	1 342	375	544	296	942
Public school	865	440	315	1 145	299	324	262	853
College	127	150	151	1 538	265	178	122	203
Public college	110	120	121	425	210	167	97	193
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	**1 398**	**2 235**	**1 909**	**4 672**	**2 423**	**2 274**	**2 058**	**2 827**
Less thon 9th grade	121	387	270	256	236	123	861	235
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	512	487	303	536	275	252	318	317
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	401	743	767	1 527	949	796	398	1 204
Some college, no degree	204	311	372	1 111	467	394	294	534
Associote degree	89	79	25	256	136	200	94	226
Bochelor's degree	61	175	134	594	245	335	72	223
Groduate or professionol degree	10	53	38	392	115	174	21	88
Percent high school groduate or higher	54.7	60.9	70.0	83.0	78.9	83.5	42.7	80.5
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	5.1	10.2	9.0	21.1	14.9	22.4	4.5	11.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	836	668	216	153	399	498	962	395
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 336	1 332	1 169	1 226	1 112	1 161	1 252	2 218
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 917	2 190	2 079	2 092	1 306	1 940	1 279	2 128
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	**2 693**	**3 106**	**2 562**	**8 131**	**3 134**	**3 156**	**2 635**	**4 287**
Same house	1 629	1 640	1 429	3 492	2 003	1 862	1 434	2 912
Different house in United States	1 064	1 434	1 079	4 538	1 131	1 294	1 174	1 359
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	688	804	180	701	509	634	380	171
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	122	320	711	2 065	369	355	312	642
Different MSA/PMSA	208	188	116	1 006	196	249	410	201
Not in on MSA/PMSA	46	122	72	766	57	56	72	345
Abrood	–	32	54	101	–	–	27	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 073	3 338	2 712	8 729	3 257	3 352	2 411	401
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	2 422	2 053	2 251	5 093	2 526	2 684	1 004	340
Rurol population	–	–	–	–	93	66	474	4 181
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	–	–	–	–	85	55	203	2 417
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	11	51	528
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	**1 086**	**1 213**	**1 167**	**4 553**	**1 581**	**1 595**	**682**	**2 030**
Cor, truck, or von	989	1 168	1 113	3 981	1 495	1 532	630	1 841
Drove olone	740	967	913	3 515	1 320	1 275	480	1 604
Carpooled	249	201	200	466	175	257	150	237
Public transportation (including toxicab)	5	–	–	33	5	20	–	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	33	–	13	–	10
Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	25	28	19	455	42	27	6	64
Other means	55	4	–	15	–	–	12	5
Worked at home	12	13	35	69	39	16	34	110
Persons per cor, truck, or van	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.14	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	18.4	16.7	15.0	17.7	18.5	17.2	21.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	47	111	43	187	78	74	44	154
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	254	349	279	682	381	310	114	489
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	237	271	351	1 451	439	434	159	666
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	94	155	116	589	226	371	62	220
All other times	442	314	343	1 575	418	390	269	391
Worked in MSA of residence	955	965	1 032	3 949	1 362	1 332	594	1 761
Kankakee city	665	484	419	1 511	953	998	393	706
Bourbonnais village	9	96	148	1 234	89	67	22	111
Bradley village	81	174	335	586	100	122	31	103
Momence city	8	47	–	74	13	11	8	15
Manteno village	23	12	–	99	13	–	–	11
Remainder of Kankakee County	169	152	130	445	194	134	140	815
Worked outside MSA of residence	131	248	135	604	219	263	88	269
Chicago city	24	65	15	66	17	37	23	13
Chicago Heights city	7	–	3	13	6	11	–	1
Harvey city	–	6	7	–	19	–	–	–
Remainder of Cook County	40	82	37	172	64	71	10	43
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	–	–	–	21	5	6	4	2
Joliet city	12	–	15	7	14	6	12	6
Peotone village	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	3
Remainder of Will County	20	46	31	169	46	63	39	56
Grundy County	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	12
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	7	9	–	17	6	23	–	2
Lake County, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	–	3	8	7	6	7	–	21
Remainder of Livingston County	17	–	–	33	–	–	–	11
Iroquois County	–	4	–	31	19	32	–	73
Worked elsewhere	4	22	19	60	10	7	–	26

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baurbannais village, Konkokee County			Bradley village, Kankokee County					Kankokee city, Kankokee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**2 029**	**4 599**	**7 306**	**4 828**	**380**	**2 692**	**1 528**	**1 364**	–	**33**
Native	1 911	4 525	7 041	4 783	380	2 596	1 515	1 356	–	33
Foreign born	118	74	265	45	–	96	13	8	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	7	–	13	–	6	8	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**1 906**	**4 219**	**6 804**	**4 479**	**351**	**2 542**	**1 412**	**1 268**	–	**33**
In linguistically isolated households	–	29	–	27	–	41	8	–	–	–
Speak a language other than English	210	164	343	187	16	116	97	6	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	37	23	56	49	–	46	36	–	–	–
Speak Spanish	13	61	58	75	–	79	46	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	6	14	–	14	–	46	21	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	14	–	19	–	41	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	87	15	121	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	7	9	42	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**669**	**1 408**	**2 663**	**1 258**	**93**	**566**	**452**	**360**	–	**11**
Preprimary school	55	146	138	83	–	53	20	16	–	–
Public school	25	119	95	55	–	26	9	7	–	–
Elementary or high school	451	**995**	1 085	941	68	362	274	246	–	11
Public school	380	890	956	908	63	304	227	178	–	11
College	163	267	1 440	234	25	151	158	98	–	–
Public college	128	200	358	224	16	121	126	67	–	–
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**1 259**	**2 787**	**3 839**	**2 988**	**252**	**1 900**	**992**	**785**	–	**22**
Less than 9th grade	68	161	164	297	11	270	70	71	–	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	49	258	412	543	35	299	175	116	–	–
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	250	965	1 158	1 268	110	762	354	350	–	11
Some college, no degree	264	590	973	519	49	372	246	138	–	–
Associate degree	120	214	218	167	18	25	86	38	–	–
Bachelor's degree	302	399	537	143	18	134	40	57	–	–
Graduate or professional degree	206	200	377	51	11	38	21	15	–	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.7	85.0	85.0	71.9	81.7	70.1	75.3	76.2	–	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.3	21.5	23.8	6.5	11.5	9.1	6.1	9.2	–	–
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	209	123	150	215	308	225	–	172	–	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 417	1 640	1 154	1 473	886	1 169	1 209	1 784	–	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 024	2 425	1 971	2 057	2 067	2 082	2 209	2 682	–	–
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 906**	**4 219**	**6 804**	**4 479**	**351**	**2 542**	**1 412**	**1 268**	–	**33**
Same house	813	2 139	2 805	2 444	222	1 429	839	628	–	33
Different house in United States	1 083	2 074	3 898	2 022	129	1 059	565	640	–	–
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	173	351	552	329	86	160	58	149	–	–
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	547	1 049	1 724	1 257	13	711	335	341	–	–
Different MSA/PMSA	281	371	899	297	10	116	122	107	–	–
Not in an MSA/PMSA	82	303	723	139	20	72	50	43	–	–
Abroad	10	6	101	13	–	54	8	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 029	4 599	7 306	4 828	380	2 692	1 528	1 364	–	33
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 630	3 987	3 964	4 055	360	2 231	1 258	1 070	–	–
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 014**	**2 352**	**3 930**	**2 489**	**179**	**1 158**	**672**	**596**	–	**11**
Car, truck, or van	1 004	2 276	3 365	2 367	179	1 104	605	589	–	–
Drove alone	886	2 076	2 959	2 034	146	904	556	529	–	–
Carpooled	118	200	406	333	33	200	49	60	–	–
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	15	26	6	–	–	–	7	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	8	15	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	455	56	–	19	46	–	–	11
Other means	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked at home	2	61	69	45	–	35	21	–	–	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.06	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.2	19.9	14.9	17.7	15.8	16.8	16.2	15.6	–	15.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	28	146	140	158	9	43	32	39	–	–
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	134	501	608	697	50	279	165	74	–	–
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	512	705	1 280	656	42	347	141	162	–	–
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	152	367	496	236	32	116	99	93	–	11
All other times	186	572	1 337	697	46	338	214	228	–	–
Worked in MSA of residence	860	1 888	3 441	2 171	137	1 023	554	489	–	11
Kankokee city	446	837	1 218	993	84	415	258	283	–	–
Baurbannais village	215	543	1 171	239	4	148	77	63	–	–
Bradley village	112	198	479	559	22	330	183	107	–	11
Momence city	5	53	74	36	7	–	–	–	–	–
Manteno village	14	17	85	29	7	–	–	14	–	–
Remainder of Kankokee County	68	240	414	315	13	130	36	22	–	–
Worked outside MSA of residence	154	464	489	318	42	135	118	107	–	–
Chicago city	29	70	66	34	14	15	12	–	–	–
Chicago Heights city	8	16	6	6	–	3	–	7	–	–
Harvey city	6	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Cook County	40	128	118	88	9	37	14	54	–	–
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	6	17	14	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Joliet city	18	17	7	30	–	15	4	–	–	–
Peotone village	5	19	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Will County	13	81	141	94	10	31	65	20	–	–
Grundy County	18	16	8	12	–	–	8	–	–	–
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Lake County, IL PMSA	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	–	–	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Livingston County	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iroquois County	–	27	31	11	–	–	9	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	11	73	49	22	9	19	6	11	–	–

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkokee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**992**	**3 035**	**2 672**	**2 907**	**20**	–	**2 741**	**3 283**	**5 025**
Native	956	3 028	2 644	2 783	20	–	2 704	3 248	4 954
Foreign born	36	7	28	124	–	–	37	35	71
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	7	–	30	–	–	13	–	34
Persons 5 years and over	**899**	**2 660**	**2 370**	**2 712**	**20**	–	**2 579**	**3 021**	**4 514**
In linguistically isolated households	–	7	–	55	–	–	18	–	34
Speak a language other than English	28	136	43	168	11	–	73	101	219
Do not speak English "very well"	5	33	14	93	–	–	23	30	76
Speak Spanish	7	120	15	70	11	–	–	40	87
Do not speak English "very well"	–	25	–	38	–	–	–	5	18
Linguistically isolated	–	7	–	20	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	60
Do not speak English "very well"	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	24
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**274**	**1 141**	**994**	**608**	**11**	–	**547**	**742**	**1 481**
Preprimary school	8	92	56	41	–	–	42	43	101
Public school	8	86	48	25	–	–	28	22	37
Elementary or high school	221	922	836	442	11	–	277	527	1 053
Public school	191	856	805	371	11	–	201	307	935
College	45	127	102	125	–	–	228	172	327
Public college	45	110	102	104	–	–	180	161	274
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**577**	**1 374**	**1 296**	**1 963**	**9**	–	**2 030**	**2 162**	**2 814**
Less than 9th grade	161	121	320	376	–	–	226	123	281
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	137	512	340	452	4	–	249	233	508
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	147	386	333	628	5	–	813	721	889
Some college, no degree	72	204	201	262	–	–	375	376	735
Associate degree	12	89	64	61	–	–	112	200	213
Bachelor's degree	43	52	22	150	–	–	157	335	108
Graduate or professional degree	5	10	16	34	–	–	98	174	80
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.4	53.9	49.1	57.8	55.6	–	76.6	83.5	72.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	4.5	2.9	9.4	–	–	12.6	23.5	6.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	590	836	814	705	–	–	158	498	1 071
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 725	2 311	2 134	1 406	–	–	1 009	1 189	1 691
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 889	2 917	3 417	2 279	2 000	–	1 287	1 937	2 503
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**899**	**2 660**	**2 370**	**2 712**	**20**	–	**2 579**	**3 021**	**4 514**
Same house	412	1 596	1 349	1 380	–	–	1 603	1 751	1 968
Different house in United States	483	1 064	1 000	1 300	20	–	976	1 270	2 546
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	308	688	540	713	20	–	425	628	1 179
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	84	122	73	307	–	–	329	337	455
Different MSA/PMSA	41	208	300	178	–	–	165	249	722
Not in an MSA/PMSA	50	46	87	102	–	–	57	56	190
Abroad	4	–	21	32	–	–	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	992	3 035	2 672	2 907	20	–	2 741	3 283	5 025
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	505	2 384	1 448	1 642	20	–	2 051	2 615	2 341
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**240**	**1 077**	**637**	**1 021**	**9**	–	**1 284**	**1 520**	**1 818**
Car, truck, or van	234	980	553	976	9	–	1 203	1 463	1 595
Drove alone	202	731	403	808	9	–	1 040	1 212	1 283
Carpooled	32	249	150	168	–	–	163	251	312
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	5	4	–	–	–	5	20	47
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	36
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	6	25	58	28	–	–	42	21	101
Other means	–	55	5	4	–	–	–	–	54
Worked at home	–	12	17	13	–	–	34	16	21
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.16	1.19	1.10	1.00	–	1.08	1.10	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	18.6	18.0	19.0	10.0	–	16.8	18.9	17.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7	47	4	102	–	–	56	74	176
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	59	254	195	299	–	–	312	292	405
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	54	228	128	221	4	–	338	408	455
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	22	94	79	123	–	–	182	371	170
All other times	98	442	214	263	5	–	362	359	591
Worked in MSA of residence	227	946	582	815	9	–	1 120	1 257	1 628
Kankakee city	136	656	409	395	4	–	825	967	1 188
Bourbonnais village	22	9	34	92	–	–	66	67	39
Bradley village	20	81	34	144	5	–	64	98	154
Momence city	19	8	17	40	–	–	13	11	72
Manteno village	–	23	–	5	–	–	13	–	10
Remainder of Kankakee County	30	169	88	139	–	–	139	114	165
Worked outside MSA of residence	13	131	55	206	–	–	164	263	190
Chicago city	6	24	5	51	–	–	12	37	21
Chicago Heights city	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	11	–
Harvey city	–	–	–	6	–	–	19	–	7
Remainder of Cook County	7	40	15	73	–	–	52	71	53
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	26
Joliet city	–	12	–	–	–	–	10	6	12
Peotone village	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Will County	–	20	13	36	–	–	40	63	46
Grundy County	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	–	7	–	9	–	–	–	23	–
Lake County, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	7	–
Remainder of Livingston County	–	17	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iroquois County	–	–	–	4	–	–	13	32	10
Worked elsewhere	–	4	11	13	–	–	5	7	15

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.			Remainder of Kankakee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**4 451**	**2 392**	**24**	**3 045**	**5 641**	**3 242**	**3 968**	**1 036**	**2 625**
Native	4 347	2 325	21	3 001	5 599	3 229	3 911	1 031	2 578
Foreign born	104	67	3	44	42	13	57	5	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	14	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	6
Persons 5 years and over	**4 134**	**2 177**	**22**	**2 834**	**5 267**	**2 990**	**3 720**	**979**	**2 494**
In linguistically isolated households	38	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	6
Speak a language other than English	187	132	5	96	140	58	121	9	162
Do not speak English "very well"	76	70	2	24	18	8	40	–	55
Speak Spanish	66	101	–	51	48	11	37	–	54
Do not speak English "very well"	23	64	–	18	8	5	7	–	18
Linguistically isolated	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	12	–	–	–	16	5	18	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 280**	**304**	**2**	**838**	**1 289**	**844**	**1 081**	**294**	**488**
Preprimary school	93	9	–	47	64	79	62	14	16
Public school	74	9	–	27	47	61	50	8	16
Elementary or high school	906	196	–	607	989	623	818	194	390
Public school	715	168	–	525	925	597	768	188	382
College	281	99	2	184	236	142	201	86	82
Public college	228	82	2	163	210	105	196	78	56
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**2 862**	**1 744**	**22**	**1 889**	**3 696**	**2 065**	**2 460**	**678**	**1 816**
Less than 9th grade	243	840	–	179	369	169	169	21	174
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	353	259	–	323	585	231	251	43	432
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	914	270	4	790	1 304	1 022	1 076	255	770
Some college, no degree	630	228	6	346	742	404	569	201	298
Associate degree	141	69	4	104	261	124	121	59	70
Bachelor's degree	394	63	3	100	300	81	184	58	42
Graduate or professional degree	187	15	5	47	135	34	90	41	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	37.0	100.0	73.4	74.2	80.6	82.9	90.6	66.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.3	4.5	36.4	7.8	11.8	5.6	11.1	14.6	4.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	301	901	–	244	227	201	124	309	278
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 331	994	500	1 772	1 315	1 744	1 635	1 788	1 594
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 216	1 221	–	2 384	2 371	2 565	2 328	1 759	1 653
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**4 134**	**2 177**	**22**	**2 834**	**5 267**	**2 990**	**3 720**	**979**	**2 494**
Same house	2 353	1 183	13	1 910	2 861	1 955	2 616	647	1 204
Different house in United States	1 781	967	9	920	2 406	1 035	1 104	332	1 278
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	940	246	7	4	55	83	182	37	53
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	330	284	2	272	1 217	315	608	226	417
Different MSA/PMSA	425	401	–	536	866	520	166	52	708
Not in an MSA/PMSA	86	36	–	108	268	117	148	17	100
Abroad	–	27	–	4	–	–	–	–	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 451	2 392	24	–	3 488	–	1 185	629	1 955
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 795	985	24	–	2 674	–	1 153	575	1 747
Rural population	–	–	–	3 045	2 153	3 242	2 783	407	670
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	1 241	808	1 498	1 895	188	385
On farms	–	–	–	508	276	667	114	–	110
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**1 962**	**516**	**18**	**1 440**	**2 549**	**1 419**	**2 038**	**578**	**1 080**
Car, truck, or van	1 855	479	18	1 267	2 323	1 260	1 971	566	1 028
Drove alone	1 622	352	15	1 023	2 041	1 120	1 805	527	886
Carpooled	233	127	3	244	282	140	166	39	142
Public transportation (including taxicab)	27	–	–	30	45	5	–	–	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	–	–	14	–	5	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	16	–	–	16	45	–	–	–	8
Walked	22	6	–	61	75	36	10	–	21
Other means	9	12	–	19	30	4	–	–	8
Worked at home	49	19	–	63	76	114	57	12	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.16	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	17.3	20.4	26.4	24.0	25.9	21.9	18.4	22.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	124	40	2	180	130	155	164	28	82
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	338	78	2	395	776	405	498	154	319
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	587	105	9	347	570	346	506	220	339
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	396	62	5	167	259	129	333	46	55
All other times	468	212	–	288	738	270	480	118	270
Worked in MSA of residence	1 621	448	12	700	1 480	912	1 744	503	776
Kankakee city	1 027	315	9	88	368	317	934	158	341
Bourbonnais village	128	14	3	10	130	43	154	114	197
Bradley village	194	31	–	38	101	46	229	114	63
Momence city	20	8	–	100	8	–	10	–	–
Manteno village	14	–	–	21	489	–	38	18	6
Remainder of Kankakee County	238	80	–	443	384	506	379	99	169
Worked outside MSA of residence	341	68	6	740	1 069	507	294	75	304
Chicago city	70	14	2	118	134	33	47	15	40
Chicago Heights city	11	–	–	58	30	–	–	–	7
Harvey city	–	–	–	24	9	–	7	–	17
Remainder of Cook County	62	10	–	206	351	45	82	–	107
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	15	–	2	17	56	17	5	–	28
Joliet city	–	12	–	8	31	48	5	21	24
Peotone village	–	–	–	39	38	–	–	–	9
Remainder of Will County	84	32	–	198	354	178	82	25	57
Grundy County	–	–	–	–	25	50	18	9	–
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	7	–	–	39	11	7	–	–	–
Lake County, IL PMSA	11	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	13	–	–	–	–	50	13	–	–
Remainder of Livingston County	14	–	–	–	–	42	6	–	–
Iroquois County	17	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	9
Worked elsewhere	37	–	2	31	30	35	23	5	6

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	**666**	**3 902**	**3 260**	**3 307**	**2 101**	**1 922**	**2 448**	**848**
Native	659	3 879	3 220	3 307	2 045	1 892	2 427	848
Foreign born	7	23	40	–	56	30	21	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	–	12	6	28	5	3	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**568**	**3 630**	**3 044**	**3 034**	**1 919**	**1 806**	**2 302**	**747**
In linguistically isolated households	–	30	6	49	21	3	–	–
Speak a language other than English	4	207	133	215	129	96	69	21
Do not speak English "very well"	4	64	15	53	68	16	5	–
Speak Spanish	4	133	53	148	110	9	17	–
Do not speak English "very well"	4	48	–	24	63	–	1	–
Linguistically isolated	–	20	–	15	21	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	9	–	–	3	9	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**177**	**1 048**	**715**	**976**	**539**	**538**	**523**	**216**
Preprimary school	23	97	42	89	12	50	65	18
Public school	23	79	29	89	12	31	50	7
Elementary or high school	133	792	561	810	439	351	372	149
Public school	105	705	498	794	372	280	262	94
College	21	159	112	77	88	137	86	49
Public college	21	152	100	73	69	123	75	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	**376**	**2 484**	**2 173**	**1 943**	**1 314**	**1 315**	**1 688**	**531**
Less than 9th grade	9	353	322	649	171	37	88	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22	392	406	528	203	159	238	69
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	216	978	869	506	564	522	591	237
Some college, no degree	45	462	362	172	217	297	375	118
Associate degree	37	110	85	52	65	52	125	18
Bachelor's degree	33	130	94	24	67	194	133	31
Graduate or professional degree	14	59	35	12	27	54	138	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.8	70.0	66.5	39.4	71.5	85.1	80.7	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	7.6	5.9	1.9	7.2	18.9	16.1	8.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	167	189	366	320	512	62	345	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 576	1 869	1 575	2 699	1 885	1 673	1 750	1 730
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 981	2 356	2 593	3 076	2 405	1 575	1 593	2 917
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	**568**	**3 630**	**3 044**	**3 034**	**1 919**	**1 806**	**2 302**	**747**
Same house	388	2 411	1 949	2 162	1 307	1 331	1 640	397
Different house in United States	173	1 197	1 095	872	587	475	661	350
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9	109	84	64	40	109	166	38
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	136	527	695	453	278	236	230	194
Different MSA/PMSA	28	502	278	300	170	101	190	111
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	59	38	55	99	29	75	7
Abroad	7	22	–	–	25	–	1	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	119	1 775	1 220	–	–	79	2 099	298
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	119	1 374	950	–	–	62	1 766	217
Rural population	547	2 127	2 040	3 307	2 101	1 843	349	550
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	209	1 207	1 048	1 204	1 343	1 281	255	325
On farms	110	171	149	180	180	97	11	51
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	**344**	**1 598**	**1 394**	**587**	**869**	**939**	**1 110**	**462**
Car, truck, or van	305	1 471	1 206	520	778	893	1 077	434
Drove alone	298	1 207	990	371	674	833	921	378
Carpooled	7	264	216	149	104	60	156	56
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	5	13	7	2	2	–	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	5	7	7	2	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	6
Walked	–	72	95	44	44	23	16	–
Other means	–	5	5	4	3	5	2	–
Worked at home	39	45	75	12	42	16	15	22
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.01	1.10	1.11	1.18	1.09	1.04	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.3	23.0	22.8	26.3	19.2	22.4	20.2	21.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6	151	78	27	78	89	87	12
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	89	365	353	219	267	189	266	128
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	104	332	344	114	235	293	343	90
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	40	215	190	60	93	108	120	60
All other times	66	490	354	155	154	244	279	150
Worked in MSA of residence	303	1 342	1 067	513	810	851	941	399
Kankakee city	110	382	150	171	269	424	635	246
Bourbonnais village	48	48	55	–	25	86	40	26
Bradley village	66	91	19	–	15	81	83	34
Momence city	–	546	501	34	44	38	15	–
Manteno village	7	–	–	22	2	5	5	–
Remainder of Kankakee County	72	275	342	286	455	217	163	93
Worked outside MSA of residence	41	256	327	74	59	88	169	63
Chicago city	2	41	11	54	–	14	21	6
Chicago Heights city	–	30	52	–	7	–	2	–
Harvey city	–	7	10	–	–	6	–	–
Remainder of Cook County	17	54	163	12	21	15	70	22
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7
Joliet city	5	–	8	–	–	8	5	6
Peotone village	–	7	–	–	2	–	2	–
Remainder of Will County	–	54	49	–	6	18	27	22
Grundy County	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lake County, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Livingston County	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	–
Iroquois County	–	10	16	–	16	15	12	–
Worked elsewhere	12	35	18	4	2	12	20	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	**38**	**51**	**–**	**59**	**609**	**135**	**493**	**4 558**
Native	38	51	–	59	603	135	493	4 548
Foreign born	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2
Persons 5 years and over	**33**	**43**	**–**	**59**	**555**	**135**	**458**	**4 265**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2
Speak a language other than English	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	48
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	4
Speak Sponish	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	25
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2
Linguistically isalated	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**9**	**23**	**–**	**11**	**145**	**23**	**130**	**1 293**
Preprimary school	–	–	–	–	10	–	7	150
Public school	–	–	–	–	10	–	7	108
Elementary or high school	9	23	–	11	98	17	100	942
Public school	9	6	–	11	98	17	94	853
College	–	–	–	–	37	6	23	201
Public college	–	–	–	–	30	6	15	191
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	**24**	**20**	**–**	**48**	**393**	**112**	**314**	**2 805**
Less than 9th grade	–	–	–	21	10	–	21	235
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	–	–	–	8	26	19	59	317
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15	5	–	19	136	75	128	1 200
Some college, no degree	–	–	–	–	92	18	66	528
Associate degree	–	–	–	–	24	–	25	222
Bachelor's degree	9	7	–	–	88	–	9	220
Graduate or professional degree	–	8	–	–	17	–	6	83
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	100.0	–	39.6	90.8	83.0	74.5	80.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	37.5	75.0	–	–	26.7	–	4.8	10.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	–	–	–	1 351	–	1 280	395
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	3 000	–	–	–	1 636	–	1 982	2 239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	–	–	–	–	1 383	2 000	3 000	2 128
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	**33**	**43**	**–**	**59**	**555**	**135**	**458**	**4 265**
Same house	33	38	–	59	400	111	251	2 899
Different house in United States	–	5	–	–	155	24	207	1 350
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	–	5	–	–	84	6	134	164
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	–	–	–	–	40	18	28	640
Different MSA/PMSA	–	–	–	–	31	–	9	201
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	345
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	38	51	–	59	516	69	19	377
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	38	51	–	59	475	69	19	316
Rural population	–	–	–	–	93	66	474	4 181
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	85	55	203	2 417
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	11	51	528
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	**9**	**13**	**–**	**27**	**297**	**75**	**166**	**2 012**
Car, truck, ar van	9	13	–	27	292	69	151	1 823
Drove alane	9	13	–	27	280	63	128	1 589
Carpooled	–	–	–	–	12	6	23	234
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or tralley car	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	64
Other means	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Worked at hame	–	–	–	–	5	–	15	110
Persons per car, truck, ar van	1.00	1.00	–	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	2.4	–	17.8	21.7	10.5	16.9	21.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	–	–	8	22	–	4	152
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	–	–	–	–	69	18	36	487
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	9	8	–	9	101	26	54	657
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	215
All other times	–	5	–	10	56	31	57	391
Worked in MSA of residence	9	13	–	19	242	75	146	1 749
Kankakee city	9	5	–	10	128	31	78	697
Bourbonnais village	–	–	–	–	23	–	8	108
Bradley village	–	8	–	–	36	24	–	103
Momence city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Mantena village	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Remainder of Kankakee County	–	–	–	9	55	20	60	815
Worked outside MSA of residence	–	–	–	8	55	–	20	263
Chicago city	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	11
Chicago Heights city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Harvey city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Cook County	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	43
Remainder of Chicago, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–
Joliet city	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6
Peotone village	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Remainder of Will County	–	–	–	8	6	–	7	56
Grundy County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2
Lake County, IL PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwight village (pt.)	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	21
Remainder of Livingstan Caunty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Iroquois Caunty	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	73
Worked elsewhere	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	24

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**71 954**	**71 954**	**10 529**	**8 306**	**20 310**	**2 899**	**2 279**	**5 329**	**4 037**	**1 319**
In labor force	45 509	45 509	7 779	5 496	11 554	2 129	1 658	3 668	2 990	859
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.2	63.2	73.9	66.2	56.9	73.4	72.8	68.8	74.1	65.1
Civilian labor force	45 448	45 448	7 779	5 489	11 533	2 129	1 658	3 668	2 983	859
Employed	42 205	42 205	7 463	5 148	10 322	2 053	1 607	3 526	2 866	714
Unemployed	3 243	3 243	316	341	1 211	76	51	142	117	145
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	7.1	4.1	6.2	10.5	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.9	16.9
Not in labor force	26 445	26 445	2 750	2 810	8 756	770	621	1 661	1 047	460
Institutionalized persons	2 281	2 281	405	100	1 336	–	89	184	100	–
Enrolled in school	3 391	3 391	718	296	989	78	127	104	78	54
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10 614	10 614	758	1 371	3 421	321	131	662	337	237
Females 16 years and over	**37 885**	**37 885**	**5 609**	**4 419**	**11 149**	**1 466**	**1 154**	**2 849**	**2 109**	**791**
In labor force	21 335	21 335	3 785	2 611	5 725	947	764	1 756	1 400	484
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.3	56.3	67.5	59.1	51.3	64.6	66.2	61.6	66.4	61.2
Civilian labor force	21 323	21 323	3 785	2 611	5 713	947	764	1 756	1 400	484
Employed	19 761	19 761	3 634	2 479	5 128	929	728	1 695	1 347	367
Unemployed	1 562	1 562	151	132	585	18	36	61	53	117
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	7.3	4.0	5.1	10.2	1.9	4.7	3.5	3.8	24.2
With own children under 6 years	5 832	5 832	949	567	1 810	196	192	473	390	128
In labor force	3 871	3 871	706	421	1 135	142	151	344	277	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 993	6 993	1 098	826	1 690	410	297	589	444	140
In labor force	5 569	5 569	978	677	1 412	324	231	512	366	119
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**8 559**	**8 559**	**1 227**	**926**	**2 736**	**304**	**237**	**647**	**570**	**182**
All parents present in household in labor force	5 337	5 337	890	639	1 556	232	156	462	391	145
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**17 474**	**17 474**	**2 609**	**1 809**	**4 873**	**838**	**646**	**1 413**	**1 036**	**358**
All parents present in household in labor force	13 163	13 163	2 267	1 443	3 771	659	507	1 205	792	302
Persons 16 to 19 years	**5 722**	**5 722**	**1 197**	**676**	**1 527**	**221**	**191**	**366**	**340**	**120**
Not enrolled in school	1 216	1 216	108	183	477	46	23	73	77	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	572	572	61	47	304	–	12	27	26	13
Not high school graduate	494	494	35	59	271	14	–	18	36	16
Employed	152	152	–	39	76	14	–	–	16	9
Unemployed	95	95	–	6	72	–	–	–	6	7
Not in labor force	247	247	35	14	123	–	–	18	14	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**42 205**	**42 205**	**7 463**	**5 148**	**10 322**	**2 053**	**1 607**	**3 526**	**2 866**	**714**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 831	3 831	924	391	947	134	286	269	256	63
Professional specialty occupations	4 994	4 994	1 311	385	1 345	212	410	470	245	58
Technicians and related support occupations	1 798	1 798	293	252	582	114	48	140	123	32
Sales occupations	4 539	4 539	916	583	1 062	199	245	429	318	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 568	6 568	1 356	735	1 453	333	252	665	375	116
Private household occupations	132	132	33	7	32	10	5	10	–	12
Protective service occupations	774	774	137	104	245	25	5	100	74	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 260	5 260	859	824	1 592	241	85	342	369	97
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 087	1 087	21	53	84	26	–	25	36	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 108	5 108	774	589	902	312	146	438	365	108
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 828	3 828	341	591	1 003	201	46	302	321	69
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 999	1 999	199	291	500	127	13	119	163	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 287	2 287	299	343	575	119	66	217	221	54
Construction	2 383	2 383	286	225	415	191	35	119	165	41
Manufacturing	8 997	8 997	1 229	1 199	2 179	465	235	798	649	156
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 629	2 629	508	354	545	160	74	247	164	49
Wholesale and retail trade	9 006	9 006	1 691	1 301	2 043	430	350	828	730	126
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 186	2 186	575	224	383	94	198	241	147	19
Business and repair services	1 766	1 766	234	252	511	121	50	147	179	47
Professional and related services	11 042	11 042	2 361	1 133	3 267	464	558	924	585	190
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**42 205**	**42 205**	**7 463**	**5 148**	**10 322**	**2 053**	**1 607**	**3 526**	**2 866**	**714**
Private wage and salary workers	33 440	33 440	6 168	4 294	7 778	1 677	1 257	2 879	2 384	583
Government workers	6 020	6 020	957	582	2 056	228	261	518	320	95
Local government workers	2 602	2 602	457	240	800	99	115	219	125	38
Self-employed workers	2 561	2 561	303	255	468	143	72	123	151	36
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**48 947**	**48 947**	**8 499**	**5 812**	**12 465**	**2 226**	**1 755**	**3 857**	**3 060**	**808**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	37 433	37 433	6 245	4 505	9 416	1 661	1 349	2 977	2 431	625
50 to 52 weeks	26 396	26 396	4 587	3 326	6 202	1 322	1 086	2 312	1 849	442
40 to 49 weeks	4 385	4 385	660	458	1 188	185	142	324	272	73
27 to 39 weeks	2 389	2 389	448	308	692	75	58	162	147	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 037	6 037	1 115	737	1 541	324	247	461	367	107
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**57 620**	**57 620**	**9 268**	**6 705**	**15 063**	**2 543**	**2 028**	**4 403**	**3 538**	**1 074**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 992	2 992	185	354	1 035	90	59	258	222	50
With a mobility limitation	1 573	1 573	63	226	490	74	14	27	108	50
In labor force	298	298	36	43	63	7	–	–	16	9
With a self-care limitation	2 158	2 158	129	223	738	49	45	239	162	16
With a work disability	5 181	5 181	455	529	1 788	169	126	295	276	126
In labor force	1 903	1 903	252	176	543	79	79	104	85	49
Prevented from working	2 841	2 841	110	302	1 094	77	41	133	168	62
No work disability	52 439	52 439	8 813	6 176	13 275	2 374	1 902	4 108	3 262	948
In labor force	42 253	42 253	7 429	5 202	10 546	2 015	1 548	3 484	2 843	802
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**11 992**	**11 992**	**856**	**1 494**	**3 890**	**356**	**162**	**742**	**392**	**245**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 461	2 461	119	328	777	41	23	231	103	46
With a mobility limitation	1 841	1 841	97	268	667	20	23	125	72	46
With a self-care limitation	1 466	1 466	74	199	396	35	17	196	73	23
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 466	3 466	254	415	1 218	79	52	201	119	71
Mean family income (dollars)	17 624	17 624	23 862	20 084	15 632	23 247	24 345	18 892	15 605	10 511
1 worker	6 800	6 800	630	729	2 019	295	200	452	392	183
Mean family income (dollars)	30 266	30 266	45 937	28 404	21 634	40 752	78 949	24 911	26 054	22 323
2 or more workers	14 737	14 737	2 574	1 783	3 278	755	628	1 330	944	244
Mean family income (dollars)	46 587	46 587	54 888	41 762	43 038	52 687	82 923	46 163	43 253	42 668

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitians af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Can.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	**1 899**	**2 598**	**2 214**	**6 897**	**2 778**	**2 665**	**2 312**	**3 313**
In labor force	1 236	1 367	1 248	4 909	1 655	1 741	837	2 179
Percent af persans 16 years and aver	65.1	52.6	56.4	71.2	59.6	65.3	36.2	65.8
Civilian labar farce	1 236	1 367	1 248	4 909	1 655	1 741	828	2 171
Emplayed	1 090	1 236	1 172	4 644	1 613	1 613	691	2 058
Unemplayed	146	131	76	265	42	128	137	113
Percent af civilian labar farce	11.8	9.6	6.1	5.4	2.5	7.4	16.5	5.2
Nat in labar farce	663	1 231	966	1 988	1 123	924	1 475	1 134
Institutianalized persans	–	165	–	132	67	–	934	–
Enralled in school	179	95	61	659	95	81	46	154
Naninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, nat enralled in school	147	664	613	615	640	493	229	517
Females 16 years and over	**1 095**	**1 545**	**1 221**	**3 662**	**1 553**	**1 359**	**1 100**	**1 668**
In labar farce	687	631	625	2 391	805	778	428	972
Percent af females 16 years and aver	62.7	40.8	51.2	65.3	51.8	57.2	38.9	58.3
Civilian labar farce	687	631	625	2 391	805	778	428	972
Emplayed	613	576	604	2 274	784	718	369	897
Unemplayed	74	55	21	117	21	60	59	75
Percent af civilian labar farce	10.8	8.7	3.4	4.9	2.6	7.7	13.8	7.7
With awn children under 6 years	261	212	115	477	157	245	164	266
In labar farce	165	127	92	304	143	166	104	166
With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly	264	149	158	686	157	193	81	371
In labar farce	204	123	141	595	126	153	57	293
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**375**	**269**	**184**	**705**	**251**	**314**	**296**	**393**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	199	160	124	430	217	203	170	250
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**816**	**471**	**349**	**1 418**	**375**	**510**	**279**	**919**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	531	361	304	1 186	318	366	169	670
Persons 16 to 19 years	**228**	**138**	**128**	**977**	**149**	**170**	**71**	**233**
Not enralled in school	63	66	40	101	5	37	43	38
Unemplayed or nat in labar farce	46	6	7	49	–	25	29	4
Nat high school graduate	48	27	23	23	–	9	37	5
Emplayed	10	21	23	–	–	–	14	3
Unemplayed	13	–	–	–	–	9	9	–
Not in labar farce	25	6	–	23	–	–	14	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Emplayed persons 16 years and aver	**1 090**	**1 236**	**1 172**	**4 644**	**1 613**	**1 613**	**691**	**2 058**
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupatians	40	98	78	546	150	238	69	185
Prafessianal specialty accupatians	108	157	100	722	234	301	45	227
Technicians and related suppart accupatians	44	54	81	174	85	80	90	77
Sales accupatians	95	158	111	547	147	176	48	216
Administrative suppart accupatians, including clerical	119	135	152	846	261	287	80	307
Private hausehald accupatians	–	4	–	18	10	–	–	6
Pratective service accupatians	25	5	16	84	82	53	21	27
Service accupatians, except pratective and hausehald	287	202	231	692	222	117	110	153
Farming, farestry, and fishing accupatians	13	19	29	21	6	10	37	133
Precisian praductian, craft, and repair accupatians	70	122	116	396	189	105	74	313
Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectars	145	126	143	262	77	128	74	189
Transpartatian and material maving accupatians	86	96	68	162	59	67	–	130
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers	58	60	47	174	91	51	43	95
Canstructian	42	29	36	187	76	44	45	151
Manufacturing	261	229	306	729	260	273	121	458
Transpartatian, communicatians, and other utilities	58	93	55	317	94	114	21	165
Wholesale and retail trade	174	312	272	1 106	357	320	160	338
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	35	27	317	89	89	5	74
Business and repair services	57	112	42	142	99	54	32	84
Prafessianal and related services	378	322	332	1 427	473	554	209	512
CLASS OF WORKER								
Emplayed persons 16 years and aver	**1 090**	**1 236**	**1 172**	**4 644**	**1 613**	**1 613**	**691**	**2 058**
Private wage and salary workers	742	974	968	3 925	1 266	1 183	518	1 493
Gavernment workers	331	185	138	498	252	350	132	328
Local gavernment workers	94	61	62	263	154	178	45	174
Self-emplayed workers	17	53	66	201	95	80	41	206
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 254**	**1 437**	**1 385**	**5 527**	**1 817**	**1 842**	**1 093**	**2 460**
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	894	1 169	1 044	3 951	1 439	1 413	697	1 973
50 ta 52 weeks	619	802	817	2 711	1 085	1 010	392	1 316
40 ta 49 weeks	109	126	52	427	148	193	114	261
27 ta 39 weeks	37	77	71	347	64	103	58	164
Usually worked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks	200	131	198	765	179	182	293	232
DISABILITY								
Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 717**	**1 712**	**1 567**	**6 098**	**2 020**	**2 083**	**1 107**	**2 736**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	114	116	55	151	69	87	50	104
With a mability limitatian	57	47	47	93	25	26	24	56
In labar farce	20	8	–	57	–	10	–	2
With a self-care limitatian	66	89	25	90	51	70	26	68
With a wark disability	203	279	109	301	118	174	150	182
In labar farce	53	95	31	186	35	83	57	69
Prevented fram warking	112	166	73	70	65	72	87	104
Na wark disability	1 514	1 433	1 458	5 797	1 902	1 909	957	2 554
In labar farce	1 148	1 222	1 190	4 671	1 569	1 574	738	2 054
Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver	**182**	**721**	**647**	**667**	**691**	**582**	**262**	**569**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	38	168	128	83	141	95	52	82
With a mability limitatian	17	145	110	83	111	82	47	66
With a self-care limitatian	33	80	66	41	80	42	26	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Na workers	129	185	156	210	147	138	110	135
Mean family incame (dallars)	12 051	14 930	25 795	24 279	25 189	27 236	15 996	19 456
1 worker	233	241	166	427	220	288	135	334
Mean family incame (dallars)	14 790	23 380	30 315	29 393	32 237	37 028	18 907	34 165
2 ar mare workers	380	318	417	1 501	515	517	280	787
Mean family incame (dallars)	35 250	35 384	38 896	46 183	54 127	46 686	32 819	43 743

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baurbonnais village, Konkokee County			Brodley village, Konkokee County					Konkokee city, Konkokee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 484**	**3 237**	**5 808**	**3 569**	**296**	**2 205**	**1 195**	**1 041**	–	**22**
In labor force	1 050	2 508	4 221	2 627	193	1 239	776	661	–	11
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.8	77.5	72.7	73.6	65.2	56.2	64.9	63.5	–	50.0
Civilian labor force	1 050	2 508	4 221	2 620	193	1 239	776	661	–	11
Employed	1 029	2 413	4 021	2 511	179	1 163	699	596	–	11
Unemployed	21	95	200	109	14	76	77	65	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	3.8	4.7	4.2	7.3	6.1	9.9	9.8	–	–
Not in labor force	434	729	1 587	942	103	966	419	380	–	11
Institutionalized persons	89	184	132	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	101	37	580	65	7	61	84	79	–	–
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	98	188	472	326	73	613	216	143	–	11
Females 16 years and over	**755**	**1 743**	**3 111**	**1 868**	**154**	**1 216**	**652**	**529**	–	**11**
In labor force	470	1 220	2 095	1 242	86	620	377	286	–	11
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.3	70.0	67.3	66.5	55.8	51.0	57.8	54.1	–	100.0
Civilian labor force	470	1 220	2 095	1 242	86	620	377	286	–	11
Employed	459	1 182	1 993	1 197	86	599	326	271	–	11
Unemployed	11	38	102	45	–	21	51	15	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	3.1	4.9	3.6	–	3.4	13.5	5.2	–	–
With own children under 6 years	150	363	436	322	24	115	65	41	–	–
In labor force	124	285	297	243	24	92	55	7	–	–
With own children 6 to 17 years only	181	366	551	382	25	153	131	135	–	–
In labor force	135	349	494	324	19	136	97	101	–	–
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**167**	**469**	**591**	**459**	**36**	**184**	**133**	**114**	–	–
All parents present in household in labor force	130	385	375	334	36	124	90	55	–	–
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**444**	**1 024**	**1 141**	**897**	**61**	**338**	**247**	**266**	–	–
All parents present in household in labor force	340	948	979	711	54	293	189	196	–	–
Persons 16 to 19 years	**123**	**230**	**844**	**293**	**24**	**128**	**98**	**133**	–	–
Not enrolled in school	21	21	66	77	–	40	31	35	–	–
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	12	39	26	–	7	4	10	–	–
Not high school graduate	–	12	23	36	–	23	–	–	–	–
Employed	–	–	–	16	–	23	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	12	23	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 029**	**2 413**	**4 021**	**2 511**	**179**	**1 163**	**699**	**596**	–	**11**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	214	204	506	204	25	78	44	40	–	–
Professional specialty occupations	277	376	658	181	21	100	28	55	–	–
Technicians and related support occupations	21	106	166	123	6	81	34	8	–	–
Sales occupations	183	279	454	280	35	106	69	93	–	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	166	469	721	325	23	152	120	115	–	–
Private household occupations	5	10	18	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	61	76	73	–	16	7	8	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	49	227	583	339	22	231	123	109	–	–
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	21	19	–	29	5	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	96	301	377	328	23	112	107	19	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	–	136	205	302	10	143	79	57	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	95	104	140	14	68	19	50	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	149	132	197	–	47	57	42	–	–
Construction	29	86	171	131	–	36	42	16	–	–
Manufacturing	103	497	629	602	33	306	158	100	–	–
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	48	234	226	159	21	55	36	83	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade	249	490	952	658	30	267	192	154	–	11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142	159	274	122	7	27	25	43	–	–
Business and repair services	8	113	113	137	21	38	27	29	–	–
Professional and related services	379	684	1 298	494	46	332	142	119	–	–
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 029**	**2 413**	**4 021**	**2 511**	**179**	**1 163**	**699**	**596**	–	**11**
Private wage and salary workers	789	1 955	3 424	2 138	140	959	574	483	–	11
Government workers	173	349	435	265	21	138	95	63	–	–
Local government workers	78	152	227	99	–	62	43	36	–	–
Self-employed workers	58	103	142	108	6	66	25	50	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 155**	**2 603**	**4 741**	**2 703**	**172**	**1 376**	**811**	**750**	–	**11**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	887	1 976	3 382	2 162	136	1 040	624	543	–	11
50 to 52 weeks	713	1 574	2 300	1 621	113	813	385	394	–	11
40 to 49 weeks	87	214	359	242	17	52	79	68	–	–
27 to 39 weeks	38	106	304	141	–	71	62	34	–	–
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	147	334	634	320	26	193	77	121	–	–
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 284**	**2 822**	**5 162**	**3 081**	**213**	**1 558**	**955**	**898**	–	**11**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	43	112	222	–	55	38	39	–	–
With a mobility limitation	–	9	54	108	–	47	32	39	–	–
In labor force	–	–	36	16	–	–	6	21	–	–
With a self-care limitation	30	34	65	162	–	25	11	25	–	–
With a work disability	46	163	246	268	11	109	86	55	–	–
In labor force	29	66	157	85	–	31	31	29	–	–
Prevented from working	11	47	52	160	11	73	40	18	–	–
No work disability	1 238	2 659	4 916	2 813	202	1 449	869	843	–	11
In labor force	1 008	2 399	4 022	2 480	183	1 181	726	632	–	11
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**111**	**231**	**514**	**381**	**83**	**647**	**240**	**143**	–	**11**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	56	51	103	20	128	45	32	–	–
With a mobility limitation	12	34	51	72	20	110	34	32	–	–
With a self-care limitation	6	49	19	73	15	66	23	22	–	–
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	28	66	160	119	30	156	60	50	–	–
Mean family income (dollars)	23 751	19 417	25 715	15 605	18 129	25 795	15 429	19 684	–	–
1 worker	134	179	317	310	17	166	126	110	–	11
Mean family income (dollars)	104 402	31 702	29 261	25 852	52 243	30 315	27 752	29 774	–	27 200
2 or more workers	384	946	1 244	848	67	413	216	239	–	–
Mean family income (dollars)	97 911	48 681	46 328	42 373	42 867	38 964	41 271	44 560	–	–

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkakee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**706**	**1 875**	**1 679**	**2 282**	**9**	–	**2 320**	**2 535**	**3 561**
In labor force	362	1 227	810	1 161	9	–	1 343	1 666	2 147
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.3	65.4	48.2	50.9	100.0	–	57.9	65.7	60.3
Civilian labor force	362	1 227	810	1 161	9	–	1 343	1 666	2 135
Employed	247	1 081	658	1 044	9	–	1 312	1 538	1 879
Unemployed	115	146	152	117	–	–	31	128	256
Percent of civilian labor force	31.8	11.9	18.8	10.1	–	–	2.3	7.7	12.0
Not in labor force	344	648	869	1 121	–	–	977	869	1 414
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	165	–	–	67	–	170
Enrolled in school	49	179	165	88	–	–	66	81	134
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	176	140	238	591	–	–	600	444	428
Females 16 years and over	**463**	**1 078**	**962**	**1 379**	**5**	–	**1 321**	**1 305**	**1 908**
In labor force	248	678	432	540	5	–	664	760	1 027
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.6	62.9	44.9	39.2	100.0	–	50.3	58.2	53.8
Civilian labor force	248	678	432	540	5	–	664	760	1 015
Employed	161	604	384	485	5	–	648	700	899
Unemployed	87	74	48	55	–	–	16	60	116
Percent of civilian labor force	35.1	10.9	11.1	10.2	–	–	2.4	7.9	11.4
With own children under 6 years	66	252	192	181	–	–	112	245	362
In labor force	57	156	54	103	–	–	104	166	186
With own children 6 to 17 years only	95	264	200	124	5	–	96	181	364
In labor force	86	204	180	104	5	–	82	141	307
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**79**	**370**	**329**	**225**	–	–	**191**	**314**	**580**
All parents present in household in labor force	55	194	69	124	–	–	163	203	269
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**239**	**807**	**723**	**387**	**11**	–	**268**	**499**	**928**
All parents present in household in labor force	216	522	530	307	11	–	232	355	758
Persons 16 to 19 years	**79**	**228**	**180**	**114**	–	–	**120**	**152**	**357**
Not enrolled in school	13	63	54	66	–	–	5	31	169
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	46	50	6	–	–	–	25	116
Not high school graduate	7	48	28	27	–	–	–	9	100
Employed	–	10	–	21	–	–	–	–	31
Unemployed	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	9	19
Not in labor force	–	25	28	6	–	–	–	–	50
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**247**	**1 081**	**658**	**1 044**	**9**	–	**1 312**	**1 538**	**1 879**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12	40	42	60	–	–	109	232	118
Professional specialty occupations	–	99	36	136	–	–	186	301	234
Technicians and related support occupations	6	44	74	48	–	–	73	80	59
Sales occupations	21	95	45	123	5	–	108	170	231
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	119	63	112	–	–	228	262	237
Private household occupations	12	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	25	6	5	–	–	76	53	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	70	287	196	180	–	–	216	105	266
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	13	–	19	–	–	–	10	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	70	19	99	4	–	128	105	245
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38	145	60	116	–	–	57	122	268
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	86	48	82	–	–	53	61	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	58	69	60	–	–	68	37	124
Construction	–	42	22	29	–	–	44	30	100
Manufacturing	59	261	187	196	–	–	203	261	490
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	58	38	72	–	–	60	107	47
Wholesale and retail trade	43	174	75	282	5	–	303	284	427
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	11	4	23	–	–	73	89	70
Business and repair services	18	57	9	91	4	–	89	54	64
Professional and related services	83	369	228	268	–	–	402	548	558
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**247**	**1 081**	**658**	**1 044**	**9**	–	**1 312**	**1 538**	**1 879**
Private wage and salary workers	210	733	465	821	9	–	1 037	1 121	1 517
Government workers	23	331	182	164	–	–	197	337	317
Local government workers	5	94	33	61	–	–	132	178	123
Self-employed workers	14	17	11	47	–	–	78	80	45
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**322**	**1 245**	**789**	**1 252**	**9**	–	**1 469**	**1 749**	**2 383**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	233	885	668	1 020	4	–	1 155	1 344	1 695
50 to 52 weeks	150	610	425	676	4	–	888	965	958
40 to 49 weeks	47	109	75	109	–	–	99	187	247
27 to 39 weeks	–	37	60	77	–	–	58	97	165
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	34	200	34	105	5	–	133	158	412
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**522**	**1 700**	**1 419**	**1 479**	**9**	–	**1 607**	**2 008**	**2 824**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	114	187	116	–	–	51	87	303
With a mobility limitation	34	57	97	47	–	–	19	26	146
In labor force	–	20	15	8	–	–	–	10	–
With a self-care limitation	–	66	131	89	–	–	39	70	233
With a work disability	82	203	226	268	–	–	112	168	431
In labor force	12	53	25	95	–	–	35	77	122
Prevented from working	55	112	188	155	–	–	59	72	291
No work disability	440	1 497	1 193	1 211	9	–	1 495	1 840	2 393
In labor force	342	1 139	763	1 026	9	–	1 262	1 511	1 894
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**184**	**175**	**260**	**638**	–	–	**646**	**527**	**555**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	38	59	148	–	–	130	88	87
With a mobility limitation	39	17	59	125	–	–	100	82	87
With a self-care limitation	16	33	40	65	–	–	75	35	46
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	58	122	194	155	–	–	137	125	177
Mean family income (dollars)	7 594	11 517	9 449	14 311	–	–	25 028	26 261	8 181
1 worker	110	224	254	216	–	–	175	282	365
Mean family income (dollars)	13 109	14 922	16 461	20 789	–	–	31 273	37 019	12 794
2 or more workers	80	380	180	251	4	–	395	493	543
Mean family income (dollars)	33 879	35 250	33 358	33 387	31 800	–	49 541	47 091	33 796

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Konkokee County—Con.			Remainder of Kankakee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**3 331**	**1 968**	**22**	**2 279**	**4 365**	**2 396**	**2 899**	**795**	**2 092**
In labor force	2 149	651	18	1 586	2 775	1 508	2 129	608	1 160
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.5	33.1	81.8	69.6	63.6	62.9	73.4	76.5	55.4
Civilian labor force	2 149	642	18	1 581	2 761	1 506	2 129	608	1 160
Employed	2 007	518	18	1 459	2 577	1 437	2 053	578	1 113
Unemployed	142	124	–	122	184	69	76	30	47
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	19.3	–	7.7	6.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	4.1
Not in labor force	1 182	1 317	4	693	1 590	888	770	187	932
Institutionalized persons	–	934	–	–	293	–	–	–	–
Enralled in school	197	30	–	119	185	118	78	26	67
Naninstitutionolized persans 65 years ond over, not enrolled in school	626	166	1	321	590	343	321	33	474
Females 16 years and over	**1 789**	**919**	**9**	**1 191**	**2 098**	**1 218**	**1 466**	**399**	**1 106**
In labor farce	1 014	341	5	717	1 235	630	947	294	536
Percent of femoles 16 yeors ond over	56.7	37.1	55.6	60.2	58.9	51.7	64.6	73.7	48.5
Civilian lobor force	1 014	341	5	717	1 235	630	947	294	536
Emplayed	937	289	5	651	1 113	606	929	269	513
Unemployed	77	52	–	66	122	24	18	25	23
Percent af civilion labor force	7.6	15.2	–	9.2	9.9	3.8	1.9	8.5	4.3
With own children under 6 years	276	122	2	166	302	173	196	42	110
In labor force	226	83	–	93	224	106	142	27	59
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	302	59	–	282	396	230	410	116	223
In labor force	260	43	–	224	308	174	324	96	163
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**399**	**247**	**2**	**257**	**439**	**302**	**304**	**70**	**178**
All parents present in household in labor force	328	151	–	148	322	165	232	26	77
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**826**	**185**	–	**609**	**1 021**	**612**	**838**	**202**	**389**
All parents present in household in lobor farce	726	114	–	427	807	417	659	167	257
Persons 16 to 19 years	**240**	**57**	–	**203**	**318**	**179**	**221**	**68**	**136**
Not enrolled in school	39	37	–	27	86	20	46	2	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	23	–	16	42	9	–	2	15
Not high school graduate	15	37	–	10	33	2	14	–	6
Employed	–	14	–	1	–	2	14	–	–
Unemployed	15	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	14	–	7	33	–	–	–	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 007**	**518**	**18**	**1 459**	**2 577**	**1 437**	**2 053**	**578**	**1 113**
Executive, administrative, and manogerial occupations	272	60	2	123	274	80	134	72	65
Professional specialty occupations	301	45	7	124	286	111	212	133	94
Technicians and reloted support occupations	130	66	2	32	87	35	114	27	34
Sales occupations	220	28	5	125	294	101	199	62	150
Administrotive support occupatians, including clerical	338	57	2	268	344	233	333	86	196
Private household occupotions	6	–	–	13	–	–	10	–	–
Protective service occupotions	51	21	–	10	36	16	25	5	39
Service occupatians, except protective and household	204	68	–	99	240	169	241	36	115
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupotions	5	23	–	149	90	128	26	–	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupatians	146	63	–	213	405	262	312	50	137
Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	146	51	–	154	286	122	201	46	166
Transportation and materiol moving occupations	87	–	–	73	139	89	127	13	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	101	36	–	76	96	91	119	48	68
Construction	114	34	–	81	216	132	191	6	33
Manufocturing	424	98	–	355	650	316	465	132	301
Transpartatian, communications, and other utilities	141	6	2	125	154	121	160	26	13
Whalesale and retoil trade	327	105	7	256	514	253	430	101	338
Finance, insurance, and real estate	103	5	–	104	182	70	94	56	82
Business and repair services	102	23	–	63	95	46	121	42	34
Prafessional and related services	623	179	9	204	537	286	464	179	240
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 007**	**518**	**18**	**1 459**	**2 577**	**1 437**	**2 053**	**578**	**1 113**
Private wage and salory workers	1 442	399	13	1 221	2 125	1 116	1 677	468	924
Gavernment workers	400	100	5	89	276	135	228	88	169
Local gavernment workers	134	38	2	55	119	46	99	37	67
Self-employed workers	157	19	–	143	162	173	143	14	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 345**	**873**	**18**	**1 705**	**3 075**	**1 657**	**2 226**	**600**	**1 254**
Usually worked 35 or mare haurs per week	1 849	534	18	1 271	2 423	1 358	1 661	462	1 001
50 to 52 weeks	1 209	292	14	887	1 785	960	1 322	373	738
40 to 49 weeks	240	73	2	178	214	228	185	55	110
27 to 39 weeks	147	51	–	53	60	79	75	20	56
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	197	263	–	236	331	174	324	100	127
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 629**	**834**	**21**	**1 895**	**3 361**	**2 011**	**2 543**	**744**	**1 581**
With a mability or self-care limitation	102	38	3	61	75	65	90	29	215
With a mobility limitation	52	12	–	32	41	30	74	14	18
In labor force	10	–	–	11	15	–	7	–	–
With a self-care limitation	81	26	3	46	57	46	49	15	205
With o wark disability	183	114	1	121	223	147	169	80	132
In lobar farce	81	43	–	79	105	60	79	50	38
Prevented fram working	96	65	1	38	118	69	77	30	86
No work disability	2 446	720	20	1 774	3 138	1 864	2 374	664	1 449
In labor farce	1 997	574	18	1 456	2 559	1 408	2 015	540	1 085
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**702**	**191**	**1**	**379**	**697**	**383**	**356**	**51**	**511**
With a mability or self-care limitation	136	52	–	115	169	67	41	11	175
With a mobility limitatian	111	47	–	71	91	61	20	11	91
With a self-care limitatian	60	26	–	88	110	47	35	11	147
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	181	69	–	80	117	115	79	24	135
Mean family incame (dallars)	22 075	14 316	–	15 457	14 677	19 701	23 247	25 037	18 636
1 worker	282	94	6	226	461	253	295	66	273
Mean family income (dallars)	26 334	17 969	37 744	35 410	35 644	34 350	40 752	27 272	20 459
2 or mare workers	738	208	6	537	952	553	755	244	384
Mean family incame (dallors)	56 453	33 834	104 600	47 958	46 308	52 790	52 687	59 335	39 961

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	**446**	**2 856**	**2 514**	**2 301**	**1 532**	**1 484**	**1 922**	**613**
In labor force	352	1 706	1 534	903	932	1 007	1 200	497
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.9	59.7	61.0	39.2	60.8	67.9	62.4	81.1
Civilian labor force	352	1 706	1 534	899	932	1 007	1 200	497
Employed	344	1 606	1 411	607	890	956	1 136	467
Unemployed	8	100	123	292	42	51	64	30
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	5.9	8.0	32.5	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.0
Not in labor force	94	1 150	980	1 398	600	477	722	116
Institutionalized persons	–	134	–	–	–	–	13	–
Enrolled in school	13	84	91	178	70	71	84	5
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	–	457	442	606	262	156	323	61
Females 16 years and over	**230**	**1 582**	**1 193**	**1 234**	**772**	**716**	**998**	**328**
In labor force	147	793	643	464	373	400	562	236
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.9	50.1	53.9	37.6	48.3	55.9	56.3	72.0
Civilian labor force	147	793	643	464	373	400	562	236
Employed	139	747	619	319	350	391	518	206
Unemployed	8	46	24	145	23	9	44	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.8	3.7	31.3	6.2	2.3	7.8	12.7
With own children under 6 years	68	258	180	207	139	106	130	62
In labor force	34	146	127	122	79	60	100	55
With own children 6 to 17 years only	62	269	220	206	157	133	164	45
In labor force	42	193	146	122	102	80	132	33
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**111**	**302**	**252**	**295**	**211**	**150**	**183**	**103**
All parents present in household in labor force	57	163	152	175	114	66	137	90
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**139**	**754**	**505**	**662**	**408**	**357**	**394**	**119**
All parents present in household in labor force	81	474	348	378	245	216	278	86
Persons 16 to 19 years	**47**	**218**	**128**	**130**	**114**	**111**	**114**	**41**
Not enrolled in school	–	57	33	12	13	18	23	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	27	16	8	7	–	8	–
Not high school graduate	–	18	16	4	4	–	8	9
Employed	–	4	–	–	2	–	2	9
Unemployed	–	3	10	–	–	–	2	–
Not in labor force	–	11	6	4	2	–	4	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	**344**	**1 606**	**1 411**	**607**	**890**	**956**	**1 136**	**467**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	52	69	106	16	47	114	114	51
Professional specialty occupations	64	150	59	24	88	132	132	58
Technicians and related support occupations	–	36	26	18	40	44	41	26
Sales occupations	27	215	201	32	34	97	136	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	50	247	258	97	92	150	193	81
Private household occupations	–	2	15	3	6	–	5	–
Protective service occupations	1	20	12	42	14	–	27	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	30	240	113	149	109	68	136	27
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	84	83	12	92	25	32	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	255	231	39	147	151	134	85
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19	132	124	95	126	64	89	31
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	80	92	51	48	48	26	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	76	91	29	47	63	71	32
Construction	34	104	145	37	77	67	85	41
Manufacturing	47	344	297	151	212	239	234	97
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5	54	88	28	61	79	46	35
Wholesale and retail trade	61	483	355	46	149	204	222	83
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25	76	70	12	22	38	64	14
Business and repair services	42	36	41	4	31	52	30	29
Professional and related services	91	355	205	274	198	201	303	107
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	**344**	**1 606**	**1 411**	**607**	**890**	**956**	**1 136**	**467**
Private wage and salary workers	235	1 289	1 115	378	696	803	850	373
Government workers	55	140	140	213	99	104	194	72
Local government workers	26	84	85	95	35	46	77	33
Self-employed workers	43	164	145	16	95	49	92	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**346**	**1 776**	**1 607**	**878**	**1 010**	**1 091**	**1 299**	**486**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	258	1 389	1 268	687	794	792	992	392
50 to 52 weeks	217	966	870	369	543	588	688	292
40 to 49 weeks	30	175	138	37	91	104	153	26
27 to 39 weeks	6	115	79	45	37	52	52	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	47	187	158	86	107	166	186	73
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**446**	**2 209**	**2 015**	**1 618**	**1 240**	**1 303**	**1 515**	**552**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	79	215	275	44	53	70	16
With a mobility limitation	–	42	186	177	23	46	21	16
In labor force	–	–	75	29	–	8	–	9
With a self-care limitation	–	68	159	208	35	24	63	16
With a work disability	8	222	324	400	121	105	84	44
In labor force	–	104	135	79	22	25	30	37
Prevented from working	8	106	172	298	74	67	54	7
No work disability	438	1 987	1 691	1 218	1 119	1 198	1 431	508
In labor force	352	1 546	1 342	765	880	957	1 102	460
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**–**	**513**	**499**	**679**	**292**	**181**	**394**	**61**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	143	85	200	55	9	60	7
With a mobility limitation	–	103	66	123	47	5	36	7
With a self-care limitation	–	64	39	126	34	7	35	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	–	138	135	269	81	55	132	13
Mean family income (dollars)	–	22 396	15 672	8 849	14 515	24 557	20 907	23 528
1 worker	71	280	253	256	172	140	166	73
Mean family income (dollars)	26 761	28 227	25 584	15 110	43 240	39 020	60 307	36 207
2 or more workers	96	559	535	198	306	363	441	164
Mean family income (dollars)	51 025	41 184	41 115	23 058	38 345	50 841	51 048	46 956

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Konkakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	**24**	**20**	**–**	**48**	**458**	**130**	**344**	**3 291**
In labor force	9	13	–	27	312	75	186	2 161
Percent of persons 16 years and over	37.5	65.0	–	56.3	68.1	57.7	54.1	65.7
Civilian labor force	9	13	–	27	312	75	186	2 153
Employed	9	13	–	27	301	75	173	2 040
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	11	–	13	113
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	–	–	3.5	–	7.0	5.2
Not in labor force	15	7	–	21	146	55	158	1 130
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	–	–	–	–	29	–	16	154
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7	–	–	–	40	49	63	516
Females 16 years and over	**17**	**12**	**–**	**22**	**232**	**54**	**181**	**1 659**
In labor force	9	5	–	10	141	18	87	967
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.9	41.7	–	45.5	60.8	33.3	48.1	58.3
Civilian labor force	9	5	–	10	141	18	87	967
Employed	9	5	–	10	136	18	80	892
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	75
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	–	–	3.5	–	8.0	7.8
With own children under 6 years	9	7	–	–	45	–	42	264
In labor force	9	–	–	–	39	–	21	166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	–	–	–	–	61	12	22	371
In labor force	–	–	–	–	44	12	14	293
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**5**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**60**	**–**	**49**	**391**
All parents present in household in labor force	5	–	–	–	54	–	19	250
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**9**	**23**	**–**	**11**	**107**	**11**	**94**	**919**
All parents present in household in labor force	9	–	–	11	86	11	55	670
Persons 16 to 19 years	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**29**	**18**	**14**	**233**
Not enrolled in school	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	38
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4
Not high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	**9**	**13**	**–**	**27**	**301**	**75**	**173**	**2 040**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	–	13	–	–	41	6	9	183
Professional specialty occupations	9	–	–	9	48	–	–	220
Technicians and related support occupations	–	–	–	–	12	–	24	75
Sales occupations	–	–	–	–	39	6	20	211
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	–	–	10	33	25	23	305
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Protective service occupations	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	–	–	–	–	6	12	42	153
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	–	–	6	–	14	133
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	–	–	61	–	11	313
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	–	–	–	–	20	6	23	189
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–	–	8	6	6	–	130
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–	–	–	23	14	7	95
Construction	–	–	–	–	32	14	11	151
Manufacturing	–	–	–	–	57	12	23	458
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	–	–	–	8	34	7	15	163
Wholesale and retail trade	–	–	–	–	54	36	55	331
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	5	–	–	16	–	–	74
Business and repair services	–	–	–	–	10	–	9	84
Professional and related services	9	8	–	10	71	6	30	503
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	**9**	**13**	**–**	**27**	**301**	**75**	**173**	**2 040**
Private wage and salary workers	9	13	–	18	229	62	119	1 480
Government workers	–	–	–	–	55	13	32	323
Local government workers	–	–	–	–	22	–	7	172
Self-employed workers	–	–	–	9	17	–	22	206
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**9**	**13**	**–**	**36**	**348**	**93**	**220**	**2 442**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	9	13	–	26	284	69	163	1 955
50 to 52 weeks	9	13	–	17	197	45	100	1 302
40 to 49 weeks	–	–	–	–	49	6	41	259
27 to 39 weeks	–	–	–	9	6	6	7	164
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	–	–	–	10	46	24	30	232
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**17**	**20**	**–**	**38**	**413**	**75**	**273**	**2 715**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	–	–	18	–	12	101
With a mobility limitation	–	–	–	–	6	–	12	56
In labor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	65
With a work disability	–	–	–	–	6	6	36	181
In labor force	–	–	–	–	–	6	14	69
Prevented from working	–	–	–	–	6	–	22	103
No work disability	17	20	–	38	407	69	237	2 534
In labor force	9	13	–	17	307	63	164	2 036
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**7**	**–**	**–**	**10**	**45**	**55**	**71**	**568**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	–	–	11	7	–	82
With a mobility limitation	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	66
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	7	–	–	–	10	13	41	135
Mean family income (dollars)	21 350	–	–	–	27 386	36 615	18 823	19 456
1 worker	9	8	–	–	45	6	41	328
Mean family income (dollars)	11 520	32 000	–	–	35 988	37 444	21 058	34 100
2 or more workers	–	–	–	18	120	24	72	781
Mean family income (dollars)	–	–	–	57 651	69 222	38 361	29 886	43 276

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Konkokee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Konkokee County				
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Bradley village	Konkokee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**34 588**	**34 588**	**4 525**	**4 047**	**10 313**	**1 330**	**994**	**2 562**	**1 889**	**714**
Less than $5,000	2 132	2 132	135	178	997	24	4	35	64	101
$5,000 to $9,999	3 657	3 657	155	371	1 683	57	17	213	107	171
$10,000 to $14,999	3 380	3 380	274	491	1 320	47	48	185	214	70
$15,000 to $24,999	6 266	6 266	583	750	1 976	216	54	516	307	71
$25,000 to $34,999	5 797	5 797	863	727	1 655	172	121	491	391	71
$35,000 to $49,999	6 944	6 944	1 054	915	1 525	427	255	540	478	118
$50,000 to $74,999	4 730	4 730	1 028	503	776	285	243	476	288	80
$75,000 to $99,999	1 056	1 056	261	70	267	46	108	89	28	32
$100,000 or more	626	626	172	42	114	56	144	17	12	–
Median (dollars)	28 284	28 284	38 665	27 952	20 328	39 932	49 857	31 682	30 478	16 250
Mean (dollars)	33 022	33 022	45 297	30 626	26 120	44 238	73 786	35 004	33 098	25 071
Families	**25 003**	**25 003**	**3 458**	**2 927**	**6 515**	**1 129**	**880**	**1 983**	**1 455**	**498**
Median income (dollars)	33 560	33 560	42 701	34 331	26 634	41 975	52 703	36 078	36 231	27 353
Males 15 years and over, with income	32 582	32 582	4 860	3 764	8 573	1 396	1 107	2 489	1 897	482
Median income (dollars)	19 111	19 111	24 415	18 758	14 620	26 783	34 176	22 083	20 417	17 578
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.8	48.8	57.6	52.3	38.0	61.5	64.3	56.4	57.1	51.2
Median income (dollars)	29 232	29 232	33 160	26 326	26 032	33 051	42 159	31 303	27 585	27 679
Females 15 years and over, with income	33 017	33 017	5 074	3 905	9 958	1 292	1 002	2 497	1 782	673
Median income (dollars)	9 056	9 056	10 896	9 336	8 260	9 921	11 860	10 332	10 071	7 943
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.8	31.8	35.3	34.8	29.5	35.4	37.3	36.4	42.9	29.0
Median income (dollars)	17 118	17 118	16 980	16 580	17 699	18 602	23 182	16 062	17 591	16 533
Per capita income (dollars)	12 142	12 142	15 124	11 562	10 349	14 943	23 978	12 610	11 445	9 845
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**34 588**	**34 588**	**4 525**	**4 047**	**10 313**	**1 330**	**994**	**2 562**	**1 889**	**714**
With earnings	26 762	26 762	4 017	3 139	7 240	1 170	907	2 082	1 630	473
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 243	34 243	44 860	31 253	28 080	42 635	71 178	36 544	33 813	28 997
With Social Security income	10 561	10 561	739	1 230	3 557	363	164	713	393	242
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 172	8 172	9 488	8 438	7 634	8 271	10 507	8 929	7 666	8 105
With public assistance income	2 703	2 703	170	277	1 302	43	9	58	114	118
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 906	3 906	4 226	3 951	3 874	3 348	3 084	3 684	3 451	4 095
With retirement income	5 677	5 677	610	821	1 613	194	141	529	273	116
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 966	6 966	7 344	5 797	7 026	7 481	8 720	7 163	5 841	5 297
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**38 133**	**38 133**	**50 978**	**35 361**	**31 281**	**47 509**	**78 559**	**38 555**	**36 358**	**30 608**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 811	37 811	53 245	34 486	26 898	49 050	86 984	41 763	37 147	26 474
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 462	38 462	47 844	36 201	36 075	45 822	69 161	34 803	35 326	35 663
Married-couple families (dollars)	**42 702**	**42 702**	**55 763**	**38 503**	**38 736**	**49 354**	**83 000**	**40 882**	**39 255**	**39 064**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 278	45 278	60 825	39 689	38 963	51 167	95 159	44 532	40 741	42 698
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 350	40 350	49 464	37 418	38 556	47 367	70 445	36 741	37 323	36 610
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 447**	**17 447**	**21 424**	**22 236**	**14 428**	**22 948**	**26 355**	**19 373**	**20 556**	**16 076**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 175	13 175	17 693	17 027	10 492	22 860	22 209	20 568	18 829	11 970
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 852	24 852	33 627	28 502	23 836	23 050	39 036	17 812	22 383	35 997
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**25 003**	**25 003**	**3 458**	**2 927**	**6 515**	**1 129**	**880**	**1 983**	**1 455**	**498**
Householder worked in 1989	19 573	19 573	3 140	2 222	4 736	969	762	1 646	1 253	381
With related children under 18 years	13 474	13 474	2 067	1 508	3 724	609	479	1 113	874	299
With related children under 5 years	5 369	5 369	830	511	1 753	163	173	404	299	142
Married-couple families	**19 937**	**19 937**	**2 958**	**2 323**	**4 337**	**1 042**	**811**	**1 742**	**1 217**	**320**
Householder worked in 1989	16 151	16 151	2 696	1 776	3 334	899	698	1 457	1 068	240
With related children under 18 years	9 970	9 970	1 673	1 148	2 045	564	427	954	719	142
With related children under 5 years	3 921	3 921	674	435	909	156	156	372	253	77
Female householder, no husband present	**4 124**	**4 124**	**427**	**423**	**1 895**	**76**	**69**	**196**	**177**	**158**
Householder worked in 1989	2 655	2 655	371	298	1 164	59	64	144	133	127
With related children under 18 years	2 949	2 949	354	255	1 517	41	52	127	109	137
With related children under 5 years	1 149	1 149	143	41	728	7	17	19	40	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**12 185**	**12 185**	**1 371**	**1 455**	**4 831**	**239**	**145**	**684**	**613**	**261**
Nonfamily householder	9 585	9 585	1 067	1 120	3 798	201	114	579	434	216
65 years and over	4 409	4 409	252	428	1 882	101	34	263	95	143
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**92 594**	**92 594**	**12 550**	**10 642**	**26 121**	**3 955**	**2 976**	**7 032**	**5 390**	**1 815**
Persons under 18 years	26 788	26 788	3 849	2 779	7 906	1 182	883	2 086	1 635	581
Related children under 18 years	26 722	26 722	3 842	2 779	7 879	1 182	883	2 077	1 635	571
Related children 5 to 17 years	19 575	19 575	2 837	2 039	5 481	942	703	1 566	1 188	380
Persons 65 years and over	11 992	11 992	856	1 494	3 890	356	162	742	392	245
Persons 75 years and over	4 548	4 548	256	513	1 702	113	50	219	94	137
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**2 640**	**2 640**	**168**	**208**	**1 324**	**11**	**20**	**62**	**84**	**145**
Percent below poverty level	10.6	10.6	4.9	7.1	20.3	1.0	2.3	3.1	5.8	29.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 351	1 351	121	130	681	6	15	30	63	84
With related children under 18 years	2 138	2 138	134	171	1 143	–	20	30	72	123
With related children under 5 years	1 191	1 191	90	70	708	–	15	15	30	37
Married-couple families	**869**	**869**	**62**	**93**	**275**	**6**	**10**	**33**	**52**	**38**
Householder worked in 1989	466	466	44	54	138	6	10	7	40	14
With related children under 18 years	538	538	44	61	170	–	10	7	40	23
With related children under 5 years	343	343	28	23	128	–	10	7	12	4
Female householder, no husband present	**1 617**	**1 617**	**100**	**75**	**993**	**5**	**10**	**23**	**32**	**101**
Householder worked in 1989	789	789	71	42	503	–	5	17	23	70
With related children under 18 years	1 468	1 468	90	75	917	–	10	23	32	94
With related children under 5 years	743	743	62	18	530	–	5	8	18	27
Unrelated individuals	**2 800**	**2 800**	**183**	**326**	**1 240**	**28**	**18**	**62**	**125**	**93**
Nonfamily householder	1 786	1 786	108	172	777	18	4	38	52	63
65 years and over	885	885	24	43	423	9	4	17	–	46
Persons	**12 312**	**12 312**	**696**	**1 019**	**6 132**	**56**	**114**	**240**	**447**	**522**
Percent below poverty level	13.3	13.3	5.5	9.6	23.5	1.4	3.8	3.4	8.3	28.8
Persons under 18 years	5 250	5 250	258	322	2 920	–	68	68	162	236
Related children under 18 years	5 187	5 187	251	322	2 893	–	68	59	162	226
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 430	3 430	133	217	1 780	–	32	35	124	166
Persons 65 years and over	1 253	1 253	30	96	531	9	4	23	6	59
Persons 75 years and over	586	586	11	52	276	–	4	17	6	44
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 630	5 630	282	318	2 997	32	12	121	124	225
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 213	16 213	861	1 466	7 827	140	173	446	605	571
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	28 560	28 560	1 685	2 960	12 019	487	256	1 241	1 376	822

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	**922**	**1 445**	**1 146**	**2 955**	**1 449**	**1 360**	**763**	**1 607**
Less than $5,000	116	134	50	130	51	86	66	55
$5,000 to $9,999	132	321	134	182	157	101	80	115
$10,000 to $14,999	169	186	152	240	151	114	132	80
$15,000 to $24,999	143	257	253	455	287	203	235	313
$25,000 to $34,999	160	216	189	562	271	314	95	337
$35,000 to $49,999	130	249	203	631	267	280	126	365
$50,000 to $74,999	61	63	139	586	170	157	17	257
$75,000 to $99,999	11	14	17	128	62	70	12	51
$100,000 or more	–	5	9	41	33	35	–	34
Median (dollars)	18 704	17 612	24 216	32 386	27 336	30 000	19 784	32 066
Mean (dollars)	22 719	21 991	28 329	35 872	33 690	35 409	22 347	35 560
Families	**742**	**744**	**739**	**2 138**	**882**	**943**	**525**	**1 256**
Median income (dollars)	22 083	24 676	31 358	38 800	36 713	35 151	23 312	34 921
Males 15 years and over, with income	698	1 005	959	3 127	1 205	1 271	1 183	1 579
Median income (dollars)	15 000	15 875	16 939	19 684	22 164	20 568	7 913	22 891
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.0	45.4	51.0	51.0	49.7	45.3	17.2	52.3
Median income (dollars)	25 096	22 404	24 482	30 811	27 318	29 539	21 400	29 695
Females 15 years and over, with income	943	1 411	1 093	3 350	1 389	1 200	987	1 467
Median income (dollars)	7 365	7 323	9 499	9 838	11 504	11 346	6 250	9 657
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.1	24.5	30.0	33.3	35.0	36.2	19.0	32.7
Median income (dollars)	14 671	16 907	15 437	16 455	18 039	18 729	18 293	17 246
Per capita income (dollars)	6 791	10 035	12 012	12 519	14 865	14 164	7 575	12 612
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	**922**	**1 445**	**1 146**	**2 955**	**1 449**	**1 360**	**763**	**1 607**
With earnings	723	861	785	2 544	1 014	1 057	583	1 334
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 209	26 062	27 257	35 627	34 108	34 677	21 966	34 902
With Social Security income	187	679	454	560	543	450	289	478
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 209	6 967	9 456	8 712	9 045	9 293	7 028	8 518
With public assistance income	165	99	81	152	77	73	70	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 232	3 984	4 509	4 079	4 002	3 662	2 673	5 012
With retirement income	113	269	303	428	284	256	153	252
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 066	6 720	5 968	6 391	8 015	6 822	5 779	6 410
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	**24 792**	**26 410**	**34 203**	**40 678**	**43 844**	**40 890**	**25 717**	**38 586**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 972	22 167	33 520	38 626	42 299	38 445	24 431	39 035
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 165	30 887	34 612	43 121	44 620	42 845	26 808	38 123
Married-couple families (dollars)	**31 752**	**30 845**	**36 074**	**45 363**	**44 010**	**44 702**	**25 619**	**40 472**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 050	30 283	36 473	46 745	45 754	46 945	25 811	41 320
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 495	31 238	35 843	43 963	43 165	43 124	25 474	39 599
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**14 791**	**12 364**	**28 099**	**21 675**	**18 125**	**20 962**	**20 288**	**20 853**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 051	9 127	22 402	16 274	12 035	12 052	14 369	18 751
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 995	26 698	33 455	36 318	23 044	38 441	32 972	22 466
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	**742**	**744**	**739**	**2 138**	**882**	**943**	**525**	**1 256**
Householder worked in 1989	568	474	487	1 869	660	715	349	1 019
With related children under 18 years	543	386	301	1 203	312	438	255	682
With related children under 5 years	264	208	107	434	147	208	157	238
Married-couple families	**417**	**568**	**599**	**1 713**	**794**	**746**	**407**	**1 098**
Householder worked in 1989	326	352	375	1 501	605	598	261	903
With related children under 18 years	261	238	231	876	276	320	185	581
With related children under 5 years	117	120	107	298	122	156	122	201
Female householder, no husband present	**299**	**152**	**97**	**360**	**47**	**154**	**88**	**99**
Householder worked in 1989	216	98	78	309	33	90	58	60
With related children under 18 years	268	124	47	290	21	109	64	45
With related children under 5 years	137	64	–	107	15	48	29	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**237**	**871**	**475**	**1 064**	**630**	**543**	**279**	**425**
Nonfamily householder	180	701	407	817	567	417	238	351
65 years and over	36	376	206	184	278	176	75	176
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 055**	**3 156**	**2 712**	**7 605**	**3 252**	**3 418**	**1 945**	**4 564**
Persons under 18 years	1 271	775	551	2 130	626	833	582	1 379
Related children under 18 years	1 265	763	551	2 123	626	833	582	1 377
Related children 5 to 17 years	903	531	401	1 525	410	571	332	1 084
Persons 65 years and over	182	721	647	667	691	582	262	569
Persons 75 years and over	68	307	242	185	314	167	92	212
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	**225**	**151**	**52**	**178**	**13**	**80**	**85**	**62**
Percent below poverty level	30.3	20.3	7.0	8.3	1.5	8.5	16.2	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	126	90	30	130	8	40	43	29
With related children under 18 years	204	122	30	158	8	80	64	39
With related children under 5 years	139	83	11	106	8	55	41	35
Married-couple families	**61**	**47**	**43**	**54**	**5**	**12**	**47**	**47**
Householder worked in 1989	32	12	21	44	–	12	21	27
With related children under 18 years	40	18	21	44	–	12	26	27
With related children under 5 years	32	9	11	28	–	12	26	25
Female householder, no husband present	**164**	**90**	**3**	**95**	**8**	**64**	**38**	**12**
Householder worked in 1989	94	64	3	63	8	28	22	2
With related children under 18 years	164	90	3	85	8	64	38	12
With related children under 5 years	107	60	–	49	8	39	15	10
Unrelated individuals	**69**	**186**	**101**	**189**	**83**	**117**	**56**	**58**
Nonfamily householder	69	146	58	125	68	62	40	42
65 years and over	14	97	32	13	36	26	5	34
Persons	**1 028**	**682**	**289**	**710**	**110**	**427**	**366**	**277**
Percent below poverty level	33.6	21.6	10.7	9.3	3.4	12.5	18.8	6.1
Persons under 18 years	609	294	72	259	7	194	177	90
Related children under 18 years	603	282	72	252	7	194	177	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	405	186	39	117	–	87	110	60
Persons 65 years and over	21	97	74	13	48	26	15	44
Persons 75 years and over	6	62	35	–	20	–	–	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	511	366	69	269	61	268	112	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 175	960	409	824	183	520	520	420
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 454	1 470	788	1 447	702	775	897	1 055

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample ond subject ta sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baurbannais village, Kankakee County			Brodley village, Konkokee County					Konkakee city, Kankakee County	
	Troct 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Troct 119	Troct 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**641**	**1 431**	**2 453**	**1 680**	**145**	**1 142**	**596**	**484**	–	**11**
Less than $5,000	4	21	110	57	–	50	51	20	–	–
$5,000 to $9,999	5	22	128	103	12	134	68	54	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	26	41	207	208	15	152	83	33	–	–
$15,000 to $24,999	29	165	389	281	16	253	134	66	–	–
$25,000 to $34,999	63	339	461	343	25	185	73	101	–	11
$35,000 to $49,999	141	400	513	428	55	203	111	118	–	–
$50,000 to $74,999	175	353	500	225	13	139	58	68	–	–
$75,000 to $99,999	69	80	112	23	4	17	10	16	–	–
$100,000 or more	129	10	33	12	5	9	8	8	–	–
Median (dollars)	59 000	39 565	32 438	29 773	35 562	24 118	22 143	31 146	–	26 250
Mean (dollors)	87 669	41 875	36 220	32 289	34 305	28 317	27 301	33 296	–	27 200
Families	**546**	**1 191**	**1 721**	**1 277**	**114**	**735**	**402**	**399**	–	**11**
Medion income (dallors)	62 376	41 846	39 533	35 739	37 500	31 366	30 417	35 750	–	26 250
Moles 15 years ond over, with income	727	1 519	2 614	1 675	133	955	514	487	–	11
Medion income (dollors)	38 454	27 582	19 650	18 865	22 829	16 875	18 906	19 484	–	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.3	65.9	50.6	55.5	50.4	50.8	44.7	52.8	–	–
Median income (dollars)	46 556	32 388	31 013	26 859	26 250	24 604	24 625	29 145	–	–
Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	654	1 546	2 874	1 634	143	1 081	581	466	–	11
Median income (dollars)	12 466	11 320	10 355	9 864	11 827	9 569	8 083	7 250	–	21 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.4	37.1	34.0	42.3	32.2	30.3	26.7	29.4	–	100.0
Medion income (dollors)	26 293	15 997	16 328	17 088	15 000	15 437	16 635	16 733	–	21 250
Per copito income (dollors)	27 981	13 397	12 641	11 354	13 120	12 049	10 882	11 666	–	9 067
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**641**	**1 431**	**2 453**	**1 680**	**145**	**1 142**	**596**	**484**	–	**11**
With earnings	593	1 293	2 131	1 427	91	781	445	395	–	11
Mean earnings (dollars)	84 151	41 586	35 913	33 182	39 841	27 244	28 550	33 276	–	20 000
With Social Security income	88	216	435	376	62	454	231	107	–	11
Mean Social Security income (dollors)	11 894	9 602	8 945	7 704	8 061	9 456	7 540	8 860	–	7 200
With public ossistonce income	–	46	124	113	11	81	44	28	–	–
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	–	4 401	4 162	3 448	7 667	4 509	3 437	3 711	–	–
With retirement income	53	232	325	267	43	303	123	85	–	–
Mean retirement income (dollors)	6 735	8 051	6 939	5 897	10 932	5 968	3 769	5 208	–	–
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**95 701**	**44 507**	**41 268**	**35 868**	**37 755**	**34 216**	**33 177**	**37 366**	–	**27 200**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	106 714	47 290	39 697	36 004	39 074	33 545	29 903	33 936	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	79 869	39 958	43 186	35 707	36 688	34 612	36 386	41 416	–	27 200
Married-couple families (dollars)	**102 596**	**46 213**	**46 297**	**39 105**	**38 936**	**36 103**	**38 749**	**40 659**	–	**27 200**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	119 098	49 785	47 843	40 070	39 074	36 560	41 033	41 774	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	81 325	40 800	44 664	37 979	38 816	35 843	36 553	39 598	–	27 200
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**22 500**	**23 767**	**20 809**	**20 286**	**12 000**	**28 099**	**18 179**	**28 232**	–	–
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	21 841	24 292	15 423	18 188	–	22 402	9 171	22 636	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	27 002	20 226	35 336	22 383	12 000	33 455	33 268	44 000	–	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**546**	**1 191**	**1 721**	**1 277**	**114**	**735**	**402**	**399**	–	**11**
Householder worked in 1989	504	1 106	1 530	1 075	74	483	269	321	–	11
With related children under 18 years	322	767	978	732	51	297	212	216	–	11
With related children under 5 years	133	333	364	247	22	107	65	70	–	–
Married-couple families	**499**	**1 084**	**1 375**	**1 044**	**109**	**595**	**255**	**320**	–	**11**
Householder worked in 1989	462	1 007	1 227	895	74	371	180	256	–	11
With related children under 18 years	281	681	711	582	51	227	132	156	–	11
With related children under 5 years	116	301	257	206	22	107	59	41	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**47**	**62**	**318**	**172**	**5**	**97**	**107**	**42**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	42	54	275	128	–	78	58	34	–	–
With related children under 18 years	41	54	259	104	–	47	73	31	–	–
With related children under 5 years	17	19	107	35	–	–	6	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**126**	**309**	**936**	**563**	**31**	**475**	**258**	**128**	–	–
Nonfomily householder	95	240	732	403	31	407	194	85	–	–
65 years ond over	19	72	161	95	18	206	86	23	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 940**	**4 415**	**6 195**	**4 691**	**380**	**2 692**	**1 528**	**1 351**	–	**33**
Persons under 18 years	611	1 499	1 739	1 374	97	540	388	380	–	11
Related children under 18 years	611	1 499	1 732	1 374	97	540	388	380	–	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	488	1 119	1 230	1 025	68	390	272	284	–	11
Persons 65 years ond over	111	231	514	381	83	647	240	143	–	11
Persons 75 years ond over	35	86	135	94	34	242	93	50	–	–
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**5**	**22**	**141**	**77**	**–**	**52**	**42**	**37**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	.9	1.8	8.2	6.0	–	7.1	10.4	9.3	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	14	107	56	–	30	21	23	–	–
With related children under 18 years	5	8	121	72	–	30	32	37	–	–
With related children under 5 years	5	8	77	30	–	11	–	29	–	–
Married-couple families	**–**	**8**	**54**	**45**	**–**	**43**	**5**	**–**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	44	33	–	21	–	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	44	40	–	21	–	–	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	28	12	–	11	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**5**	**8**	**87**	**32**	**–**	**3**	**32**	**8**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	8	63	23	–	3	16	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	5	8	77	32	–	3	32	8	–	–
With related children under 5 years	5	8	49	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**18**	**22**	**143**	**118**	**–**	**101**	**61**	**46**	–	–
Nonfamily hausehalder	4	7	97	52	–	58	34	28	–	–
65 years ond over	4	7	13	–	–	32	11	–	–	–
Persons	**46**	**88**	**562**	**425**	**–**	**289**	**157**	**148**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	2.4	2.0	9.1	9.1	–	10.7	10.3	11.0	–	–
Persons under 18 years	23	24	211	162	–	72	40	48	–	–
Related children under 18 years	23	24	204	162	–	72	40	48	–	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	17	103	124	–	39	40	14	–	–
Persons 65 years ond over	4	13	13	6	–	74	16	–	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	4	7	–	6	–	35	11	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	12	80	190	102	–	69	68	79	–	–
Persons below 125 percent af poverty level	77	116	668	583	12	409	306	156	–	–
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	108	370	1 207	1 311	72	788	549	240	–	–

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Kankakee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**437**	**906**	**850**	**1 287**	**4**	–	**1 259**	**1 289**	**1 940**
Less than $5,000	95	116	125	134	–	–	51	86	285
$5,000 to $9,999	160	132	235	309	–	–	157	101	348
$10,000 to $14,999	56	160	115	171	–	–	151	107	250
$15,000 to $24,999	53	136	169	241	–	–	268	184	443
$25,000 to $34,999	25	160	83	183	4	–	237	293	311
$35,000 to $49,999	25	130	76	189	–	–	220	268	212
$50,000 to $74,999	23	61	36	50	–	–	105	145	91
$75,000 to $99,999	–	11	11	10	–	–	45	70	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	35	–
Median (dollars)	8 180	18 796	12 355	16 069	31 250	–	25 087	29 750	16 208
Mean (dollars)	13 862	22 840	17 752	20 473	31 800	–	30 314	35 580	19 611
Families	**248**	**726**	**628**	**622**	**4**	–	**707**	**900**	**1 085**
Median income (dollars)	15 135	22 406	14 293	23 009	31 250	–	34 688	35 048	19 150
Moles 15 years and aver, with income	197	691	604	864	4	–	975	1 190	1 478
Median income (dallors)	10 417	14 764	7 378	15 306	21 250	–	20 587	20 617	13 026
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.0	44.4	30.5	44.1	100.0	–	46.4	46.6	33.1
Median income (dollors)	16 406	25 096	24 130	21 076	21 250	–	26 472	28 849	24 196
Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	390	926	834	1 263	12	–	1 214	1 146	1 658
Median income (dollors)	6 684	7 354	6 693	7 089	2 500–	–	11 765	11 423	7 396
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.3	32.7	28.9	23.4	–	–	35.9	35.8	28.3
Median income (dollars)	15 404	14 967	15 639	16 968	–	–	17 717	19 043	17 532
Per capito income (dallars)	6 096	6 791	5 566	9 652	7 000	–	14 262	14 051	9 272
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**437**	**906**	**850**	**1 287**	**4**	–	**1 259**	**1 289**	**1 940**
With earnings	209	714	525	757	4	–	834	1 006	1 456
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 362	24 369	20 624	24 254	29 800	–	31 959	35 081	20 741
With Sociol Securlty income	187	180	289	617	–	–	505	412	540
Meon Sociol Security income (dollars)	6 381	8 096	5 841	6 857	–	–	8 896	9 068	6 853
With public ossistonce income	102	165	234	88	–	–	72	67	401
Mean public ossistonce income (dollars)	4 117	4 232	4 497	3 523	–	–	3 995	3 766	3 946
With retirement income	69	106	107	226	–	–	273	244	130
Mean retirement income (dallors)	3 751	5 992	10 064	5 919	–	–	7 638	7 100	4 885
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**18 519**	**24 989**	**19 138**	**24 259**	**31 800**	–	**40 269**	**41 042**	**22 552**
With awn children under 18 years (dollors)	17 469	23 190	15 164	19 254	31 800	–	39 332	38 462	19 813
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 269	28 354	24 477	29 665	–	–	40 657	43 172	26 974
Married-couple families (dollars)	**26 025**	**31 930**	**29 737**	**28 869**	**31 800**	–	**42 683**	**45 130**	**32 433**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	29 425	35 050	26 698	27 643	31 800	–	43 941	47 313	32 695
No own children under 18 years (dallors)	24 003	27 741	32 081	29 646	–	–	42 212	43 542	32 098
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 078**	**14 893**	**12 679**	**12 376**	–	–	**18 125**	**20 962**	**12 150**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	12 730	11 032	10 300	9 127	–	–	12 035	12 052	8 505
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	6 508	27 995	17 089	29 893	–	–	23 044	38 441	19 439
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All income Levels in 1989									
Families	**248**	**726**	**628**	**622**	**4**	–	**707**	**900**	**1 085**
Hausehalder worked in 1989	164	559	366	392	4	–	515	685	788
With related children under 18 years	180	534	450	327	4	–	213	426	747
With related children under 5 years	69	255	213	178	–	–	114	208	319
Married-couple families	**118**	**410**	**225**	**451**	**4**	–	**627**	**703**	**563**
Hausehalder worked in 1989	71	326	154	270	4	–	460	568	508
With related children under 18 years	57	261	129	179	4	–	177	308	328
With related children under 5 years	18	117	57	90	–	–	89	156	122
Female householder, no husband present	**124**	**290**	**371**	**147**	–	–	**47**	**154**	**504**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	93	207	186	98	–	–	33	90	262
With related children under 18 years	117	259	300	124	–	–	21	109	401
With related children under 5 yeors	45	128	149	64	–	–	15	48	179
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**199**	**237**	**283**	**835**	–	–	**615**	**515**	**1 177**
Nanfamily hausehalder	189	180	222	665	–	–	552	389	855
65 years and over	143	36	107	358	–	–	278	163	392
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**992**	**3 017**	**2 665**	**2 725**	**20**	–	**2 643**	**3 283**	**4 816**
Persons under 18 years	349	1 257	1 096	647	11	–	459	822	1 574
Related children under 18 years	349	1 251	1 096	635	11	–	459	822	1 574
Related children 5 to 17 years	256	894	794	440	11	–	297	560	1 081
Persons 65 years and over	184	175	260	638	–	–	646	527	555
Persons 75 years and aver	113	68	68	273	–	–	308	148	278
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**119**	**216**	**289**	**151**	–	–	**13**	**80**	**319**
Percent below poverty level	48.0	29.8	46.0	24.3	–	–	1.8	8.9	29.4
Hausehalder worked in 1989	58	117	125	90	–	–	8	40	159
With related children under 18 years	97	195	244	122	–	–	8	80	274
With related children under 5 years	37	130	149	83	–	–	8	55	181
Married-couple families	**32**	**61**	**55**	**47**	–	–	**5**	**12**	**16**
Hausehalder worked in 1989	8	32	37	12	–	–	–	12	16
With related children under 18 years	17	40	34	18	–	–	–	12	16
With related children under 5 years	4	32	29	9	–	–	–	12	16
Female householder, no husband present	**81**	**155**	**228**	**90**	–	–	**8**	**64**	**285**
Hausehalder worked in 1989	50	85	88	64	–	–	8	28	125
With related children under 18 years	74	155	204	90	–	–	8	64	240
With related children under 5 years	27	98	120	60	–	–	8	39	147
Unrelated individuals	**68**	**69**	**105**	**186**	–	–	**83**	**117**	**439**
Nonfamily householder	58	69	50	146	–	–	68	62	231
65 years and over	46	14	34	97	–	–	36	26	115
Persons	**431**	**1 005**	**1 346**	**682**	–	–	**110**	**427**	**1 435**
Percent below poverty level	43.4	33.3	50.5	25.0	–	–	4.2	13.0	29.8
Persons under 18 years	191	595	718	294	–	–	7	194	573
Related children under 18 years	191	589	718	282	–	–	7	194	573
Related children 5 to 17 years	131	396	478	186	–	–	–	87	249
Persons 65 years and over	59	21	90	97	–	–	48	26	125
Persons 75 years and over	44	6	46	62	–	–	20	–	85
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	210	511	591	366	–	–	61	268	647
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	462	1 152	1 558	948	–	–	183	520	1 941
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	678	1 431	1 903	1 352	–	–	702	775	3 036

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee Caunty—Can.			Remainder of Konkokee Caunty					
	Troct 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Troct 101	Tract 102	Troct 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**1 742**	**576**	**12**	**1 004**	**2 102**	**1 119**	**1 330**	**353**	**1 131**
Less than $5,000	59	46	–	28	68	27	24	–	14
$5,000 to $9,999	182	59	–	74	161	62	57	12	191
$10,000 to $14,999	190	120	–	72	205	89	47	22	144
$15,000 to $24,999	306	173	3	173	373	223	216	25	351
$25,000 to $34,999	281	66	1	126	373	159	172	58	152
$35,000 to $49,999	315	90	–	278	499	259	427	114	140
$50,000 to $74,999	251	10	4	194	282	247	285	68	123
$75,000 to $99,999	108	12	–	31	95	30	46	39	9
$100,000 or mare	50	–	4	28	46	23	56	15	7
Medion (dollars)	30 565	18 281	65 822	36 343	31 594	34 976	39 932	41 639	20 231
Mean (dollars)	37 329	22 233	71 172	38 658	35 467	40 059	44 238	48 576	26 311
Families	**1 201**	**371**	**12**	**843**	**1 530**	**921**	**1 129**	**334**	**792**
Medion income (dollars)	37 966	23 260	65 822	40 036	36 840	38 199	41 975	42 167	24 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 526	1 020	13	1 058	2 169	1 160	1 396	380	970
Medion income (dollars)	21 630	6 898	57 032	22 067	20 103	23 977	26 783	25 263	16 616
Percent year-raund full-time workers	44.3	13.6	84.6	55.7	52.4	52.4	61.5	62.4	41.4
Medion income (dollars)	30 901	21 766	51 995	30 822	31 486	30 833	33 051	34 449	27 014
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 665	832	7	979	1 796	974	1 292	348	951
Medion incame (dollors)	10 543	6 233	8 750	8 935	9 943	8 818	9 921	10 938	9 197
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.0	18.4	42.9	30.4	36.1	35.9	35.4	39.1	35.3
Medion income (dollors)	19 556	18 523	21 875	15 426	17 781	16 373	18 602	16 786	16 136
Per capita income (dollars)	14 625	7 370	33 435	12 766	13 456	13 795	14 943	16 139	11 232
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**1 742**	**576**	**12**	**1 004**	**2 102**	**1 119**	**1 330**	**353**	**1 131**
With earnings	1 263	449	12	842	1 784	906	1 170	314	789
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 433	21 745	68 432	38 919	35 276	38 783	42 635	46 678	28 282
With Social Security income	605	210	1	289	607	305	363	76	497
Mean Social Security income (dollors)	8 497	6 795	8 200	8 076	7 672	9 026	8 271	8 901	8 636
With public assistonce income	123	50	–	38	97	34	43	9	12
Mean public ossistance incame (dollars)	2 428	2 853	–	4 520	3 894	3 615	3 348	3 084	936
With retirement income	351	107	–	96	331	221	194	88	297
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 515	5 450	–	6 786	8 238	8 099	7 481	9 916	6 468
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**44 200**	**26 184**	**71 172**	**41 509**	**40 676**	**43 593**	**47 509**	**50 535**	**29 604**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 990	25 968	18 000	42 741	46 350	42 019	49 050	42 242	29 387
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 834	26 381	88 896	40 240	35 390	44 907	45 822	56 669	29 759
Married-couple families (dollars)	**50 855**	**24 701**	**74 624**	**44 221**	**42 484**	**44 932**	**49 354**	**51 659**	**32 102**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 776	24 841	18 000	47 356	49 531	45 488	51 167	43 809	31 965
Na own children under 18 years (dollors)	50 926	24 583	95 858	41 094	36 311	44 499	47 367	57 341	32 198
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 048**	**23 769**	**33 200**	**21 771**	**22 856**	**23 185**	**22 948**	**34 590**	**17 339**
With awn children under 18 years (dollors)	10 037	20 627	–	16 890	17 850	13 718	22 860	23 579	17 040
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	33 026	30 054	33 200	29 948	27 138	34 939	23 050	45 600	17 561
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**1 201**	**371**	**12**	**843**	**1 530**	**921**	**1 129**	**334**	**792**
Householder worked in 1989	1 000	241	11	701	1 344	751	969	258	540
With related children under 18 years	638	191	3	442	738	431	609	157	346
With related children under 5 years	265	129	3	144	277	171	163	40	71
Married-couple families	**923**	**291**	**11**	**725**	**1 317**	**829**	**1 042**	**312**	**658**
Householder worked in 1989	767	184	11	623	1 187	683	899	236	450
With reloted children under 18 years	445	143	3	376	615	375	564	146	273
With related children under 5 years	148	109	3	132	243	145	156	40	71
Female householder, no husband present	**200**	**57**	**1**	**99**	**141**	**65**	**76**	**22**	**134**
Householder worked in 1989	161	34	–	68	85	48	59	22	90
With related children under 18 years	144	42	–	62	65	36	41	11	73
With related children under 5 years	86	14	–	9	9	14	7	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**729**	**241**	**–**	**220**	**656**	**247**	**239**	**19**	**375**
Nanfamily householder	541	205	–	161	572	198	201	19	339
65 years ond over	345	60	–	89	250	116	101	15	191
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 445**	**1 458**	**24**	**3 036**	**5 340**	**3 215**	**3 955**	**1 036**	**2 617**
Persons under 18 years	1 239	439	2	887	1 467	924	1 182	272	587
Related children under 18 years	1 230	439	2	884	1 467	924	1 182	272	578
Related children 5 ta 17 years	913	224	–	677	1 093	686	942	215	447
Persons 65 years and over	702	191	1	379	697	383	356	51	511
Persons 75 years and over	365	80	1	174	256	163	113	15	133
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**81**	**56**	**–**	**55**	**59**	**42**	**11**	**15**	**40**
Percent below poverty level	6.7	15.1	–	6.5	3.9	4.6	1.0	4.5	5.1
Householder warked in 1989	63	21	–	24	29	20	6	15	16
With related children under 18 years	81	42	–	24	36	31	–	15	22
With related children under 5 years	39	26	–	9	7	18	–	10	7
Married-couple families	**7**	**40**	**–**	**34**	**18**	**22**	**6**	**10**	**25**
Householder warked in 1989	7	14	–	14	7	11	6	10	7
With related children under 18 years	7	26	–	5	7	11	–	10	7
With related children under 5 years	–	26	–	–	–	6	–	10	7
Female householder, no husband present	**66**	**16**	**–**	**21**	**34**	**20**	**5**	**5**	**15**
Householder warked in 1989	48	7	–	10	15	9	–	5	9
With related children under 18 years	66	16	–	19	22	20	–	5	15
With related children under 5 years	31	–	–	9	–	12	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**127**	**46**	**–**	**42**	**111**	**45**	**28**	**–**	**40**
Nonfamily householder	58	35	–	22	79	30	18	–	31
65 years and aver	50	5	–	7	46	25	9	–	10
Persons	**427**	**269**	**–**	**209**	**297**	**194**	**56**	**68**	**152**
Percent below paverty level	9.6	18.4	–	6.9	5.6	6.0	1.4	6.6	5.8
Persons under 18 years	221	127	–	46	83	83	–	45	44
Related children under 18 years	212	127	–	46	83	83	–	45	35
Related children 5 ta 17 years	174	79	–	37	65	57	–	19	18
Persons 65 years ond over	50	15	–	45	78	33	9	–	10
Persons 75 years and over	13	–	–	25	36	18	–	–	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	268	75	–	125	175	97	32	–	41
Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	647	416	–	259	394	293	140	96	330
Persons below 200 percent af paverty level	1 389	746	7	522	967	684	487	148	871

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	**198**	**1 323**	**1 196**	**1 232**	**753**	**679**	**916**	**277**
Less than $5,000	7	41	56	402	49	16	9	6
$5,000 to $9,999	4	198	142	232	78	33	57	11
$10,000 to $14,999	6	153	106	140	80	27	82	14
$15,000 to $24,999	26	257	243	234	156	103	142	18
$25,000 to $34,999	37	221	191	107	163	140	179	46
$35,000 to $49,999	50	236	301	105	135	154	194	93
$50,000 to $74,999	63	180	145	8	78	147	191	57
$75,000 to $99,999	5	26	4	4	–	47	22	32
$100,000 or more	–	11	8	–	14	12	40	–
Median (dollars)	39 688	25 422	28 276	9 392	26 687	37 135	34 577	41 328
Mean (dollars)	40 292	30 069	29 801	13 871	31 821	41 310	44 057	42 754
Families	**167**	**977**	**923**	**723**	**559**	**558**	**739**	**250**
Median income (dollars)	40 781	32 207	31 906	13 339	30 625	40 227	38 358	41 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	211	1 212	1 271	858	725	730	879	285
Median income (dollars)	30 069	18 409	17 044	8 033	17 762	26 818	24 614	26 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	73.0	48.3	48.2	21.9	53.1	59.2	47.7	64.6
Median income (dollars)	32 500	25 613	26 607	21 875	24 375	33 000	30 781	31 375
Females 15 years and over, with income	137	1 285	1 041	1 047	642	574	855	283
Median income (dollars)	14 135	8 690	7 725	4 664	7 869	10 565	10 908	12 393
Percent year-raund full-time workers	46.0	29.6	24.8	17.3	24.6	27.2	31.5	38.2
Median income (dollars)	26 042	17 478	16 184	12 188	14 405	19 853	17 287	18 750
Per capita income (dollars)	12 223	10 517	11 110	5 169	11 446	14 555	16 466	14 230
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	**198**	**1 323**	**1 196**	**1 232**	**753**	**679**	**916**	**277**
With earnings	192	971	949	588	558	592	720	264
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 290	31 214	28 996	17 303	32 659	40 100	41 857	37 416
With Social Security income	6	495	443	495	265	159	323	55
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 156	7 714	7 947	6 844	7 547	9 879	10 204	13 965
With public assistance income	1	79	97	341	39	18	46	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 780	3 343	3 059	3 824	3 739	8 572	5 816	3 955
With retirement income	6	213	214	219	121	111	129	47
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 363	6 764	7 053	5 071	5 598	9 592	9 090	7 566
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	**40 709**	**34 817**	**33 137**	**14 957**	**36 398**	**45 285**	**47 744**	**42 599**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 202	35 268	34 464	14 340	31 189	46 880	56 728	38 204
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 639	34 342	31 949	15 461	42 303	44 191	42 168	46 592
Married-couple families (dollars)	**41 045**	**36 799**	**35 324**	**17 852**	**39 757**	**46 566**	**49 827**	**46 681**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 732	37 119	38 597	18 490	34 755	48 153	60 391	49 568
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 639	36 420	32 406	17 494	44 970	45 429	43 423	44 583
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**29 840**	**24 473**	**17 306**	**11 865**	**11 653**	**18 142**	**20 223**	**30 657**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 840	19 793	15 150	11 507	9 835	8 170	13 613	7 750
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	26 841	20 002	12 404	16 138	21 466	24 709	63 381
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	**167**	**977**	**923**	**723**	**559**	**558**	**739**	**250**
Householder worked in 1989	167	779	679	303	423	450	568	217
With related children under 18 years	131	553	463	462	306	248	290	119
With related children under 5 years	52	224	192	214	129	95	117	73
Married-couple families	**162**	**820**	**749**	**365**	**484**	**527**	**681**	**202**
Householder worked in 1989	162	682	563	170	376	440	535	169
With related children under 18 years	126	475	374	200	256	230	261	85
With related children under 5 years	47	201	143	104	111	95	104	59
Female householder, no husband present	**5**	**131**	**99**	**316**	**52**	**20**	**47**	**34**
Householder worked in 1989	5	85	64	120	26	1	22	34
With related children under 18 years	5	63	55	241	37	16	22	20
With related children under 5 years	5	8	22	102	16	–	11	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**50**	**395**	**464**	**665**	**257**	**141**	**227**	**62**
Nonfamily householder	31	346	273	509	194	121	177	27
65 years and over	–	188	146	350	104	12	81	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**666**	**3 706**	**3 236**	**3 289**	**2 101**	**1 922**	**2 420**	**823**
Persons under 18 years	250	1 108	778	1 087	630	507	589	232
Related children under 18 years	250	1 108	778	1 087	630	507	581	222
Related children 5 to 17 years	152	861	562	825	448	391	436	124
Persons 65 years and over	–	513	499	679	292	181	394	61
Persons 75 years and over	–	228	187	243	128	45	120	24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	**7**	**72**	**87**	**326**	**65**	**8**	**27**	**26**
Percent below poverty level	4.2	7.4	9.4	45.1	11.6	1.4	3.7	10.4
Householder worked in 1989	7	49	44	91	23	4	5	26
With related children under 18 years	–	61	56	274	46	6	23	26
With related children under 5 years	–	33	15	126	29	–	10	–
Married-couple families	**7**	**41**	**44**	**119**	**38**	**2**	**13**	**6**
Householder worked in 1989	7	35	30	46	12	2	3	6
With related children under 18 years	–	35	24	96	24	–	11	6
With related children under 5 years	–	24	–	72	15	–	5	–
Female householder, no husband present	**–**	**23**	**31**	**190**	**24**	**4**	**14**	**20**
Householder worked in 1989	–	14	14	41	8	–	2	20
With related children under 18 years	–	18	25	161	22	4	12	20
With related children under 5 years	–	1	8	50	14	–	5	–
Unrelated individuals	**7**	**80**	**123**	**352**	**72**	**31**	**27**	**25**
Nonfamily householder	–	70	71	267	44	31	14	5
65 years and over	–	40	43	152	22	3	4	–
Persons	**22**	**365**	**451**	**1 684**	**298**	**54**	**127**	**91**
Percent below poverty level	3.3	9.8	13.9	51.2	14.2	2.8	5.2	11.1
Persons under 18 years	–	163	154	754	103	13	63	45
Related children under 18 years	–	163	154	754	103	13	55	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	122	140	596	54	13	44	35
Persons 65 years and over	–	57	56	220	35	3	6	–
Persons 75 years and over	–	25	16	70	18	3	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22	84	189	948	104	27	55	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22	521	737	1 940	396	78	197	109
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	65	1 232	1 181	2 781	784	353	409	144

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	**16**	**13**	**–**	**18**	**190**	**71**	**187**	**1 595**
Less than $5,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	55
$5,000 to $9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	115
$10,000 to $14,999	9	–	–	–	–	7	12	80
$15,000 to $24,999	7	–	–	–	19	19	62	310
$25,000 to $34,999	–	8	–	–	34	21	29	336
$35,000 to $49,999	–	5	–	–	47	12	36	365
$50,000 to $74,999	–	–	–	18	65	12	7	253
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	51
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	30
Median (dollars)	12 222	32 031	–	57 500	47 917	31 583	21 771	31 987
Mean (dollars)	15 821	34 962	–	57 651	56 059	32 313	22 698	35 292
Families	**16**	**8**	**–**	**18**	**175**	**43**	**154**	**1 244**
Median income (dollars)	12 222	31 250	–	57 500	50 481	36 042	23 611	34 839
Males 15 years and over, with income	7	8	–	26	230	81	163	1 566
Median income (dollars)	16 250	31 250	–	33 750	30 000	14 688	16 902	22 781
Percent year-round full-time workers	–	100.0	–	65.4	63.9	25.9	39.9	52.0
Median income (dollars)	–	31 250	–	50 083	36 367	31 750	19 196	29 665
Females 15 years and over, with income	17	5	–	10	175	54	155	1 460
Median income (dollars)	10 139	38 750	–	8 750	9 856	9 583	6 326	9 664
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.9	100.0	–	–	28.6	44.4	22.6	32.7
Median income (dollars)	11 250	38 750	–	–	22 955	17 500	12 321	17 182
Per capita income (dollars)	6 803	8 912	–	17 158	17 579	16 909	8 570	12 502
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	**16**	**13**	**–**	**18**	**190**	**71**	**187**	**1 595**
With earnings	9	13	–	18	180	51	134	1 322
Mean earnings (dollars)	11 520	34 885	–	53 360	44 065	26 722	22 709	34 598
With Social Security income	7	–	–	18	38	38	79	477
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11 100	–	–	2 202	11 026	11 731	7 648	8 518
With public assistance income	–	–	–	–	5	6	20	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	–	–	–	4 102	2 500	2 222	5 012
With retirement income	7	–	–	18	11	12	46	252
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 200	–	–	2 090	17 372	1 173	6 543	6 410
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	**15 821**	**32 000**	**–**	**57 651**	**58 285**	**37 705**	**24 590**	**38 271**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 520	32 000	–	–	49 278	37 868	20 178	39 135
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 350	–	–	57 651	67 396	37 642	27 728	37 374
Married-couple families (dollars)	**21 350**	**32 000**	**–**	**57 651**	**48 989**	**37 705**	**27 921**	**40 127**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	32 000	–	–	49 278	37 868	28 883	41 446
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 350	–	–	57 651	48 668	37 642	27 375	38 755
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**11 520**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13 888**	**20 727**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 520	–	–	–	–	–	3 560	18 751
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 132	22 271
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	**16**	**8**	**–**	**18**	**175**	**43**	**154**	**1 244**
Householder worked in 1989	9	8	–	18	145	30	108	1 008
With related children under 18 years	9	8	–	9	99	12	64	679
With related children under 5 years	9	8	–	–	33	–	28	235
Married-couple families	**7**	**8**	**–**	**18**	**167**	**43**	**116**	**1 087**
Householder worked in 1989	–	8	–	18	145	30	77	892
With related children under 18 years	–	8	–	9	99	12	42	578
With related children under 5 years	–	8	–	–	33	–	13	198
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31**	**98**
Householder worked in 1989	9	–	–	–	–	–	24	60
With related children under 18 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	22	45
With related children under 5 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**–**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**28**	**38**	**425**
Nonfamily householder	–	5	–	–	15	28	33	351
65 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	13	15	176
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**38**	**51**	**–**	**59**	**609**	**135**	**487**	**4 540**
Persons under 18 years	14	31	–	11	167	11	143	1 377
Related children under 18 years	14	31	–	11	167	11	143	1 375
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	23	–	11	113	11	108	1 084
Persons 65 years and over	7	–	–	10	45	55	71	568
Persons 75 years and over	–	–	–	–	6	19	12	211
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	**9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**29**	**62**
Percent below poverty level	56.3	–	–	–	–	–	18.8	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	9	–	–	–	–	–	22	29
With related children under 18 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	22	39
With related children under 5 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	35
Married-couple families	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7**	**47**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	27
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**22**	**12**
Householder worked in 1989	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	2
With related children under 18 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	22	12
With related children under 5 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	10
Unrelated individuals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10**	**58**
Nonfamily householder	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	42
65 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Persons	**23**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**97**	**277**
Percent below poverty level	60.5	–	–	–	–	–	19.9	6.1
Persons under 18 years	14	–	–	–	–	–	50	90
Related children under 18 years	14	–	–	–	–	–	50	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	–	–	–	–	–	31	60
Persons 65 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
Persons 75 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23	–	–	–	–	–	104	420
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	23	46	–	–	–	–	151	1 048

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Konkokee County					
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**80 391**	**80 391**	**13 188**	**17 119**	**1 295**	**436**	**2 856**	**8 297**	**2 956**	**2 384**
Native	79 492	79 492	13 024	16 778	1 266	429	2 766	8 184	2 931	2 335
Foreign born	899	899	164	341	29	7	90	113	25	49
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	158	158	–	94	–	7	26	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**74 874**	**74 874**	**12 267**	**15 964**	**1 156**	**405**	**2 667**	**7 756**	**2 760**	**2 186**
Speak a language other than English	2 463	2 463	390	655	42	15	127	203	84	99
Do not speak English "very well"	602	602	13	262	5	7	55	6	25	43
In linguistically isolated households	235	235	7	136	–	7	39	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**20 383**	**20 383**	**4 422**	**3 516**	**296**	**76**	**549**	**2 848**	**633**	**326**
Preprimary school	1 361	1 361	293	195	26	–	41	125	39	16
Public school	916	916	193	116	15	–	25	73	18	16
Elementary or high school	13 820	13 820	2 425	2 289	198	66	366	1 309	459	236
Public school	11 836	11 836	2 155	1 592	134	39	287	1 112	249	202
College	5 202	5 202	1 704	1 032	72	10	142	1 414	135	74
Public college	3 671	3 671	642	885	65	10	112	398	124	49
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**51 926**	**51 926**	**7 536**	**11 964**	**832**	**289**	**2 023**	**4 499**	**2 041**	**1 743**
Less than 9th grade	5 209	5 209	361	1 873	163	26	379	237	105	667
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 265	7 265	688	1 786	131	96	392	512	222	295
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 648	19 648	2 303	3 873	296	104	705	1 478	758	370
Some college, no degree	10 281	10 281	1 768	2 185	154	34	279	1 078	340	241
Associate degree	3 023	3 023	529	687	30	11	64	239	163	85
Bachelor's degree	4 354	4 354	1 166	1 053	39	14	151	572	311	72
Graduate or professional degree	2 146	2 146	721	507	19	4	53	383	142	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.0	76.0	86.1	69.4	64.7	57.8	61.9	83.4	84.0	44.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	12.5	25.0	13.0	7.0	6.2	10.1	21.2	22.2	4.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 314	1 314	1 105	1 216	1 671	1 047	1 150	881	1 115	1 194
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**74 874**	**74 874**	**12 267**	**15 964**	**1 156**	**405**	**2 667**	**7 756**	**2 760**	**2 186**
Same house	44 304	44 304	5 529	9 506	648	317	1 575	3 431	1 652	1 196
Different house in United States	30 420	30 420	6 715	6 414	504	88	1 080	4 308	1 108	969
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 835	5 835	1 041	2 737	125	18	532	682	546	310
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13 457	13 457	3 128	1 773	253	43	300	1 960	316	265
Different MSA/PMSA	7 899	7 899	1 492	1 497	96	12	152	954	194	341
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 229	3 229	1 054	407	30	15	96	712	52	53
Abroad	150	150	23	44	4	–	12	17	–	21
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**36 913**	**36 913**	**7 024**	**6 874**	**574**	**195**	**1 062**	**4 398**	**1 384**	**605**
Car, truck, or van	34 172	34 172	6 397	6 447	540	168	1 017	3 850	1 349	553
Drove alone	29 937	29 937	5 720	5 612	468	147	875	3 406	1 152	448
Carpooled	4 235	4 235	677	835	72	21	142	444	197	105
Public transportation	214	214	49	24	6	5	–	33	8	–
Other means	1 422	1 422	446	254	6	18	32	446	18	18
Worked at home	1 105	1 105	132	149	22	4	13	69	9	34
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9	17.3	18.4	21.0	20.7	17.9	15.0	18.8	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 849	29 849	5 953	5 857	504	170	853	3 810	1 143	539
Central city	13 504	13 504	2 340	3 971	299	112	453	1 434	845	364
Outside central city	16 345	16 345	3 613	1 886	205	58	400	2 376	298	175
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 064	7 064	1 071	1 017	70	25	209	588	241	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**61 774**	**61 774**	**9 998**	**13 819**	**980**	**350**	**2 298**	**6 565**	**2 339**	**1 932**
In labor force	39 736	39 736	7 441	7 563	658	217	1 136	4 694	1 494	729
Employed	37 502	37 502	7 164	7 025	579	199	1 070	4 462	1 402	623
Unemployed	2 198	2 198	277	538	79	18	66	232	92	106
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	3.7	7.1	12.0	8.3	5.8	4.9	6.2	14.5
Females 16 years and over	**32 278**	**32 278**	**5 344**	**7 474**	**579**	**186**	**1 351**	**3 491**	**1 193**	**965**
Employed	17 220	17 220	3 521	3 260	284	90	485	2 204	606	314
Unemployed	1 031	1 031	119	260	65	15	18	91	45	50
With own children under 6 years	4 645	4 645	874	1 013	90	27	179	430	200	137
In labor force	3 140	3 140	661	658	74	16	108	281	136	90
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 704	5 704	1 053	771	91	29	88	659	156	57
In labor force	4 529	4 529	939	635	70	29	62	568	116	40
Persons 16 to 19 years	**4 592**	**4 592**	**1 100**	**704**	**68**	**31**	**100**	**898**	**128**	**56**
Not enrolled in school	920	920	86	234	16	16	58	85	37	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	353	353	45	112	7	6	6	33	25	14
Not high school graduate	336	336	35	135	16	16	19	23	9	22
Employed	114	114	–	53	9	10	13	–	–	14
Unemployed	63	63	–	40	7	6	–	–	9	–
Not in labor force	159	159	35	42	–	–	6	23	–	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**43 231**	**43 231**	**8 144**	**8 499**	**650**	**218**	**1 235**	**5 301**	**1 592**	**930**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 977	32 977	5 990	6 358	481	125	1 005	3 813	1 230	605
50 to 52 weeks	23 671	23 671	4 411	4 310	359	77	734	2 624	904	347
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**49 010**	**49 010**	**8 767**	**9 331**	**767**	**256**	**1 435**	**5 785**	**1 767**	**959**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 009	2 009	137	451	25	10	80	137	61	50
With a mobility limitation	1 060	1 060	63	203	25	5	41	93	21	24
In labor force	229	229	36	23	9	–	8	57	5	–
With a self-care limitation	1 425	1 425	81	322	16	5	59	76	44	26
With a work disability	3 814	3 814	435	938	70	34	212	292	134	150
In labor force	1 515	1 515	243	272	34	20	38	177	65	57
Prevented from working	1 958	1 958	99	588	36	9	156	70	50	87
No work disability	45 196	45 196	8 332	8 393	697	222	1 223	5 493	1 633	809
In labor force	37 029	37 029	7 105	6 918	616	176	1 048	4 465	1 350	639
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**10 757**	**10 757**	**845**	**3 409**	**213**	**94**	**698**	**667**	**572**	**262**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 119	2 119	119	640	38	17	157	83	90	52
With a mobility limitation	1 597	1 597	97	551	38	17	134	83	77	47
With a self-care limitation	1 239	1 239	74	302	23	12	80	41	42	26

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald ond camplementary threshald ore 400 persons. Data based on sample ond subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Konkakee County	Kankokee city, Konkokee County						Remainder of Kankokee Caunty
	Troct 120 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Troct 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Troct 123	Troct 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**6 874**	**494**	**421**	**2 425**	**2 821**	**2 741**	**3 421**	**1 891**	**3 330**
Native	6 769	465	414	2 335	2 796	2 730	3 359	1 842	3 307
Foreign born	105	29	7	90	25	11	62	49	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isoloted hauseholds	–	–	7	26	–	34	14	–	12
Persons 5 years and over	**6 429**	**453**	**390**	**2 273**	**2 625**	**2 526**	**3 226**	**1 728**	**3 112**
Speak o longuage other than English	197	21	15	111	84	117	93	99	131
Do not speak English "very well"	6	5	7	55	25	34	54	43	39
In linguistically isoloted hauseholds	–	–	7	39	–	34	38	–	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**2 477**	**102**	**76**	**433**	**610**	**594**	**905**	**196**	**859**
Preprimary school	109	8	–	41	39	9	47	9	64
Public school	66	8	–	25	18	–	28	9	46
Elementory or high school	1 052	71	66	275	442	355	616	136	659
Public school	923	62	39	218	232	264	425	108	584
College	1 316	23	10	117	129	230	242	51	136
Public college	331	23	10	96	118	224	198	34	129
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**3 666**	**323**	**274**	**1 751**	**1 929**	**1 785**	**2 329**	**1 429**	**2 167**
Less than 9th grade	145	119	26	368	105	138	195	646	254
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	388	62	96	357	203	298	278	236	305
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 109	81	89	590	683	561	778	242	923
Some college, no degree	940	36	34	230	322	503	498	175	398
Associate degree	201	12	11	46	163	161	120	60	107
Bachelor's degree	515	8	14	126	311	44	323	63	127
Graduote or professionol degree	368	5	4	34	142	80	137	7	53
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	44.0	55.5	58.6	84.0	75.6	79.7	38.3	74.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	4.0	6.6	9.1	23.5	6.9	19.8	4.9	8.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	818	1 513	1 047	1 162	1 109	1 642	1 300	1 039	1 495
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**6 429**	**453**	**390**	**2 273**	**2 625**	**2 526**	**3 226**	**1 728**	**3 112**
Same house	2 744	274	302	1 315	1 541	1 282	2 156	945	2 084
Different house in United Stotes	3 668	175	88	946	1 084	1 244	1 070	762	1 013
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	533	87	18	441	540	545	466	176	82
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	1 619	59	43	287	298	289	224	237	475
Different MSA/PMSA	847	6	12	142	194	321	302	332	397
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	669	23	15	76	52	89	78	17	59
Abrood	17	4	–	12	–	–	–	21	15
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**3 775**	**138**	**195**	**870**	**1 309**	**1 071**	**1 515**	**439**	**1 450**
Cor, truck, ar von	3 234	132	168	825	1 280	975	1 438	402	1 323
Drove alane	2 850	116	147	716	1 089	880	1 288	320	1 085
Corpooled	384	16	21	109	191	95	150	82	238
Public tronsportation	26	–	5	–	8	–	6	–	5
Other means	446	6	18	32	12	75	22	18	77
Warked at home	69	–	4	13	9	21	49	19	45
Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	14.9	18.4	20.7	18.6	19.2	17.5	20.3	16.1	23.7
Warked in MSA/PMSA af residence	3 302	131	170	703	1 068	956	1 269	393	1 201
Central city	1 141	79	112	364	814	644	812	286	303
Outside central city	2 161	52	58	339	254	312	457	107	898
Worked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	473	7	25	167	241	115	246	46	249
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**5 476**	**393**	**335**	**1 982**	**2 209**	**2 192**	**2 682**	**1 588**	**2 491**
In labar force	4 006	187	217	930	1 419	1 223	1 635	543	1 529
Employed	3 839	138	199	878	1 327	1 119	1 536	450	1 458
Unemplayed	167	49	18	52	92	104	99	93	71
Percent of civilian labar farce	4.2	26.2	8.3	5.6	6.5	8.5	6.1	17.1	4.6
Females 16 years and over	**2 940**	**266**	**178**	**1 185**	**1 139**	**1 135**	**1 398**	**784**	**1 357**
Employed	1 923	93	90	394	588	488	681	234	658
Unemployed	76	35	15	18	45	39	49	43	25
With own children under 6 years	389	28	27	148	200	230	175	95	211
In labor force	274	19	16	84	136	98	132	69	114
With own children 6 ta 17 years only	524	61	29	63	144	118	206	35	231
In labor force	467	52	29	43	104	108	172	26	166
Persons 16 to 19 years	**765**	**31**	**31**	**76**	**110**	**141**	**149**	**42**	**188**
Not enralled in school	50	7	16	58	31	82	13	22	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	7	6	6	25	53	7	8	27
Not high school groduate	23	7	16	19	9	55	7	22	18
Employed	–	–	10	13	–	16	–	14	4
Unemployed	–	7	6	–	9	11	7	–	3
Not in labor farce	23	–	–	6	–	28	–	8	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**4 515**	**190**	**218**	**1 050**	**1 499**	**1 469**	**1 823**	**710**	**1 594**
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week	3 244	111	125	856	1 161	1 042	1 414	442	1 238
50 to 52 weeks	2 213	81	77	608	859	594	913	247	874
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**4 849**	**241**	**248**	**1 202**	**1 692**	**1 571**	**2 007**	**686**	**1 930**
With a mability or self-care limitation	98	9	10	80	61	121	78	38	44
With a mability limitation	54	9	5	41	21	51	45	12	22
In labar farce	36	–	–	8	5	–	10	–	–
With o self-care limitation	51	–	5	59	44	89	57	26	44
With a work disability	237	33	34	201	128	180	129	114	170
In labar force	148	4	20	38	59	26	47	43	90
Prevented fram warking	52	29	9	145	50	148	76	65	68
Na wark disability	4 612	208	214	1 001	1 564	1 391	1 878	572	1 760
In labor force	3 816	175	176	852	1 287	1 105	1 525	475	1 385
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**514**	**152**	**87**	**615**	**517**	**485**	**675**	**191**	**461**
With a mability or self-care limitotion	51	31	17	137	83	73	117	52	134
With a mobility limitation	51	31	17	114	77	73	92	47	94
With o self-care limitation	19	16	12	65	35	32	41	26	62

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Konkokee County			Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Kankakee County					
		Totol	Baurbonnois villoge	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**37 502**	**37 502**	**7 164**	**7 025**	**579**	**199**	**1 070**	**4 462**	**1 402**	**623**
Executive, administrotive, ond manageriol occupotions	3 560	3 560	890	739	57	–	82	519	213	69
Professionol specialty occupotions	4 466	4 466	1 224	1 013	58	7	128	683	237	32
Technicians ond reloted support occupations	1 531	1 531	293	345	32	5	44	174	69	75
Soles occupotions	4 143	4 143	890	760	34	20	150	539	171	48
Administrotive support occupotians, including clerical	5 993	5 993	1 334	1 057	112	41	118	824	258	80
Private household occupations	127	127	33	32	12	–	4	18	–	–
Protective service occupations	621	621	116	165	8	3	5	63	40	13
Service occupotians, except protective and household	4 255	4 255	791	893	61	61	175	661	91	98
Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupotions	1 018	1 018	21	66	13	–	19	21	10	37
Precision production, craft, ond repair occupations	4 863	4 863	763	751	92	23	122	385	105	74
Mochine operotars, ossemblers, ond inspectors	3 176	3 176	318	537	44	10	96	239	107	67
Tronsportation and materiol moving occupotions	1 780	1 780	199	331	26	16	83	162	58	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, ond loborers	1 969	1 969	292	336	30	13	44	174	43	30
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**29 632**	**29 632**	**4 300**	**7 169**	**501**	**177**	**1 278**	**2 812**	**1 222**	**682**
Less thon $5,000	1 110	1 110	109	434	26	6	86	118	56	48
$5,000 to $9,999	2 828	2 828	149	1 136	129	13	278	176	89	73
$10,000 to $14,999	2 762	2 762	246	922	52	41	173	212	108	124
$15,000 to $24,999	5 350	5 350	572	1 374	40	48	243	455	185	216
$25,000 to $34,999	5 126	5 126	806	1 196	57	42	183	505	288	81
$35,000 to $49,999	6 442	6 442	1 019	1 202	108	15	242	609	269	111
$50,000 to $74,999	4 431	4 431	995	573	64	12	54	568	132	17
$75,000 to $99,999	1 006	1 006	261	228	25	–	14	128	65	12
$100,000 or more	577	577	143	104	–	–	5	41	30	–
Median (dollors)	30 422	30 422	39 000	22 476	25 282	21 576	18 527	33 214	30 404	20 450
Mean (dollors)	34 737	34 737	43 370	28 457	28 481	24 163	22 909	36 279	35 586	22 740
Families	**21 420**	**21 420**	**3 255**	**4 162**	**336**	**136**	**634**	**2 017**	**835**	**459**
Medion incame (dollars)	36 155	36 155	43 783	31 220	37 917	22 500	25 926	39 764	35 542	23 771
Per capito income (dollars)	13 018	13 018	14 601	12 333	11 326	9 506	10 818	12 687	14 740	8 043
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**29 632**	**29 632**	**4 300**	**7 169**	**501**	**177**	**1 278**	**2 812**	**1 222**	**682**
With earnings	23 316	23 316	3 812	4 845	355	120	737	2 413	932	511
Mean earnings (dollors)	35 285	35 285	42 622	30 575	30 761	21 363	27 457	35 983	34 816	22 393
With Sociol Security income	9 339	9 339	724	2 937	179	68	651	551	437	279
Meon Sociol Security income (dollors)	8 386	8 386	9 580	7 965	8 539	11 336	7 121	8 819	9 453	7 048
With public ossistonce income	1 512	1 512	152	516	56	23	61	140	47	54
Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	3 722	3 722	4 328	3 208	3 783	5 113	3 993	4 124	3 427	2 249
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**40 162**	**40 162**	**48 781**	**36 182**	**35 496**	**25 290**	**28 245**	**41 626**	**41 128**	**26 722**
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	40 456	40 456	50 334	32 800	29 428	21 306	24 779	40 026	40 626	25 405
Married-couple families (dollars)	**43 005**	**43 005**	**52 539**	**40 065**	**41 755**	**27 517**	**31 209**	**45 886**	**44 201**	**26 374**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	45 341	45 341	56 087	40 946	42 228	27 090	31 006	47 121	48 905	26 238
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 524**	**20 524**	**21 566**	**17 631**	**22 029**	**19 680**	**14 218**	**21 920**	**22 810**	**20 445**
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	15 186	15 186	18 201	11 173	14 551	14 890	8 193	16 758	12 813	8 349
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**21 420**	**21 420**	**3 255**	**4 162**	**336**	**136**	**634**	**2 017**	**835**	**459**
Householder worked in 1989	17 219	17 219	2 957	3 085	279	94	386	1 760	622	311
With related children under 18 years	10 752	10 752	1 932	1 848	181	53	283	1 129	355	205
With related children under 5 years	4 227	4 227	760	969	99	22	171	388	169	131
Married-couple families	**18 218**	**18 218**	**2 837**	**3 310**	**236**	**100**	**529**	**1 657**	**678**	**372**
Householder worked in 1989	14 893	14 893	2 583	2 517	185	71	325	1 445	534	245
With related children under 18 years	8 788	8 788	1 605	1 302	95	28	206	858	266	166
With related children under 5 years	3 494	3 494	655	647	69	11	111	292	134	103
Female householder, no husband present	**2 462**	**2 462**	**351**	**683**	**86**	**32**	**86**	**295**	**123**	**57**
Householder worked in 1989	1 691	1 691	307	422	80	19	42	256	66	36
With related children under 18 years	1 541	1 541	287	462	72	21	58	234	84	33
With related children under 5 years	510	510	92	252	16	11	41	67	35	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**10 253**	**10 253**	**1 343**	**3 663**	**210**	**49**	**782**	**1 036**	**472**	**253**
Nanfamily husehalder	8 212	8 212	1 045	3 007	165	41	644	795	387	223
65 years and over	3 831	3 831	252	1 634	118	22	359	184	171	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**77 226**	**77 226**	**11 922**	**15 966**	**1 273**	**436**	**2 674**	**7 291**	**2 956**	**1 667**
Persons under 18 years	20 544	20 544	3 621	3 514	342	94	565	2 023	674	461
Related children under 18 years	20 507	20 507	3 621	3 502	332	94	553	2 023	674	461
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 052	15 052	2 700	2 359	193	63	364	1 482	478	263
Persons 65 years and over	10 757	10 757	845	3 409	213	94	698	667	572	262
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**1 315**	**1 315**	**136**	**441**	**61**	**10**	**92**	**160**	**52**	**60**
Percent below paverty level	6.1	6.1	4.2	10.6	18.2	7.4	14.5	7.9	6.2	13.1
Householder warked in 1989	775	775	109	255	51	4	50	124	23	36
With related children under 18 years	1 011	1 011	116	392	61	10	63	140	52	48
With reloted children under 5 years	595	595	72	297	13	10	60	88	39	41
Married-couple families	**546**	**546**	**48**	**113**	**10**	**4**	**38**	**48**	**8**	**38**
Householder worked in 1989	322	322	38	61	6	4	12	38	8	21
With related children under 18 years	312	312	38	74	10	4	9	38	8	26
With related children under 5 years	188	188	22	67	4	4	9	22	8	26
Female householder, no husband present	**683**	**683**	**88**	**296**	**51**	**6**	**40**	**83**	**44**	**22**
Hausehalder worked in 1989	381	381	71	162	45	–	24	63	15	15
With related children under 18 years	629	629	78	286	51	6	40	73	44	22
With related children under 5 years	339	339	50	198	9	6	37	37	31	15
Unrelated individuals	**1 883**	**1 883**	**177**	**746**	**68**	**–**	**131**	**183**	**72**	**45**
Nanfamily householder	1 207	1 207	108	488	38	–	106	125	44	40
65 years and aver	598	598	24	287	29	–	80	13	21	5
Persons	**6 086**	**6 086**	**588**	**2 110**	**220**	**27**	**424**	**636**	**254**	**290**
Percent below paverty level	7.9	7.9	4.9	13.2	17.3	6.2	15.9	8.7	8.6	17.4
Persons under 18 yeors	2 072	2 072	208	767	78	12	158	209	123	137
Related children under 18 years	2 038	2 038	208	755	68	12	146	209	123	137
Related children 5 ta 17 years	1 246	1 246	123	386	44	5	69	107	58	70
Persons 65 years ond aver	813	813	24	325	35	–	80	13	21	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent af poverty level	2 413	2 413	197	928	78	27	176	218	128	60
Persons below 125 percent af paverty level	8 812	8 812	722	2 951	253	67	675	719	347	380

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Konkakee Caunty	Kankakee city, Kankakee County						Remainder of Konkokee County
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**3 839**	**138**	**199**	**878**	**1 327**	**1 119**	**1 536**	**450**	**1 458**
Executive, administrative, and manageriol occupations	479	6	–	44	207	79	219	60	66
Professionol specialty occupations	619	–	7	107	237	177	260	32	144
Technicions and related suppart occupations	166	6	5	38	69	42	59	51	21
Sales occupotians	446	13	20	115	165	114	172	28	209
Administrative support occupotions, including clerical	699	35	41	95	233	112	260	57	225
Private household occupotions	18	12	–	4	–	–	6	–	–
Protective service occupotions	55	–	3	5	40	8	26	13	11
Service occupotions, except protective ond household	552	34	61	153	79	135	141	56	217
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	–	–	19	10	14	–	23	77
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	366	14	23	99	105	169	146	63	253
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	182	13	10	86	101	143	83	44	111
Transportation and materiol moving occupations	104	–	16	69	52	55	81	–	68
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	132	5	13	44	29	71	83	23	56
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**2 310**	**239**	**170**	**1 120**	**1 151**	**1 249**	**1 426**	**495**	**1 168**
Less thon $5,000	98	20	6	86	56	157	25	28	25
$5,000 to $9,999	122	118	13	266	89	270	160	52	157
$10,000 to $14,999	179	46	41	158	101	181	132	112	126
$15,000 to $24,999	389	22	41	227	166	241	239	154	236
$25,000 to $34,999	404	11	42	150	267	181	240	52	193
$35,000 to $49,999	491	15	15	182	257	150	282	75	226
$50,000 to $74,999	482	7	12	41	120	69	206	10	168
$75,000 to $99,999	112	–	–	10	65	–	92	12	26
$100,000 or more	33	–	–	–	30	–	50	–	11
Medion (dollars)	33 577	8 602	21 719	16 812	30 071	15 397	31 944	20 033	26 587
Mean (dollors)	36 738	13 104	24 279	21 294	35 788	19 757	39 236	22 756	31 420
Families	**1 600**	**101**	**129**	**512**	**792**	**612**	**955**	**305**	**861**
Median income (dollors)	40 822	15 750	23 295	23 725	35 479	20 132	39 657	23 799	33 561
Per capito income (dollors)	12 851	6 660	9 477	10 497	14 636	9 454	16 277	7 906	11 244
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**2 310**	**239**	**170**	**1 120**	**1 151**	**1 249**	**1 426**	**495**	**1 168**
With earnings	2 000	106	120	633	881	862	978	377	882
Mean earnings (dollors)	36 361	15 991	21 363	25 524	35 285	21 726	42 429	22 281	31 793
With Social Security income	426	124	61	589	399	455	569	200	414
Mean Social Security income (dollors)	9 088	6 132	11 363	7 023	9 236	7 070	8 566	6 810	7 961
With public assistance income	112	48	23	50	41	189	59	34	51
Mean public assistance incame (dollors)	4 227	3 929	5 113	3 185	3 563	3 047	1 750	2 264	3 491
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**42 508**	**19 628**	**25 504**	**26 068**	**41 314**	**24 347**	**48 084**	**27 798**	**36 348**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 535	18 440	21 306	21 203	40 724	20 803	44 932	27 846	37 027
Married-couple families (dollars)	**46 994**	**25 616**	**27 981**	**29 149**	**44 641**	**32 409**	**50 501**	**25 673**	**37 385**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 333	24 936	27 090	28 074	49 442	35 200	49 937	25 343	38 020
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 872**	**15 536**	**19 680**	**14 355**	**22 810**	**10 874**	**24 063**	**28 262**	**28 829**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 722	16 396	14 890	8 193	12 813	5 688	13 642	23 400	22 737
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**1 600**	**101**	**129**	**512**	**792**	**612**	**955**	**305**	**861**
Householder worked in 1989	1 421	77	94	304	592	495	775	203	707
With related children under 18 years	904	77	53	224	343	340	435	141	464
With related children under 5 years	318	26	22	141	169	231	165	103	195
Married-couple families	**1 319**	**41**	**93**	**412**	**635**	**388**	**826**	**256**	**760**
Householder worked in 1989	1 171	23	71	243	504	357	670	168	638
With related children under 18 years	693	17	28	147	254	169	373	124	429
With related children under 5 years	251	10	11	81	134	110	124	90	188
Female householder, no husband present	**253**	**60**	**32**	**81**	**123**	**206**	**91**	**26**	**90**
Householder worked in 1989	222	54	19	42	66	120	67	12	64
With related children under 18 years	203	60	21	58	84	153	45	11	35
With related children under 5 years	67	16	11	41	35	103	24	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**908**	**148**	**49**	**746**	**444**	**852**	**583**	**215**	**355**
Nonfamily householder	710	138	41	608	359	637	471	190	307
65 years and over	161	118	22	341	158	329	323	60	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**5 881**	**494**	**421**	**2 243**	**2 821**	**2 585**	**3 415**	**1 180**	**3 186**
Persons under 18 years	1 632	132	94	437	663	545	816	318	900
Related children under 18 years	1 632	132	94	425	663	545	816	318	900
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 187	91	63	273	467	342	621	155	703
Persons 65 years and over	514	152	87	615	517	485	675	191	461
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**123**	**43**	**10**	**92**	**52**	**172**	**23**	**31**	**40**
Percent below poverty level	7.7	42.6	7.8	18.0	6.6	28.1	2.4	10.2	4.6
Householder worked in 1989	101	33	4	50	23	103	15	14	34
With related children under 18 years	103	43	10	63	52	162	23	26	29
With related children under 5 years	59	13	10	60	39	133	8	26	18
Married-couple families	**48**	**4**	**4**	**38**	**8**	**16**	**7**	**31**	**35**
Householder worked in 1989	38	–	4	12	8	16	7	14	29
With related children under 18 years	38	4	4	9	8	16	7	26	29
With related children under 5 years	22	4	4	9	8	16	–	26	18
Female householder, no husband present	**75**	**39**	**6**	**40**	**44**	**138**	**16**	**–**	**5**
Householder worked in 1989	63	33	–	24	15	69	8	–	5
With related children under 18 years	65	39	6	40	44	128	16	–	–
With related children under 5 years	37	9	6	37	31	99	8	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**137**	**43**	**–**	**131**	**72**	**287**	**95**	**35**	**68**
Nonfamily householder	97	33	–	106	44	152	50	35	58
65 years and over	13	29	–	80	21	74	42	5	35
Persons	**488**	**155**	**27**	**424**	**254**	**699**	**212**	**193**	**211**
Percent below poverty level	8.3	31.4	6.4	18.9	9.0	27.0	6.2	16.4	6.6
Persons under 18 years	161	51	12	158	123	208	94	87	71
Related children under 18 years	161	51	12	146	123	208	94	87	71
Related children 5 to 17 years	93	27	5	69	58	97	85	39	45
Persons 65 years and over	13	35	–	80	21	84	42	15	49
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	139	63	27	176	128	339	106	23	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	563	170	67	663	347	868	329	276	322

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkakee, IL MSA	Konkakee County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Konkakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	**14 481**	**14 481**	**10 018**	**533**	**2 604**	**414**	**424**	**478**
Native	14 439	14 439	10 000	533	2 604	414	424	478
Foreign born	42	42	18	–	–	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**12 877**	**12 877**	**8 772**	**478**	**2 264**	**376**	**363**	**432**
Speak a language other than English	456	456	227	–	115	5	7	16
Do not speak English "very well"	114	114	51	–	20	–	–	16
In linguistically isolated households	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**5 144**	**5 144**	**3 698**	**189**	**1 068**	**166**	**122**	**97**
Preprimary school	465	465	282	–	92	–	4	–
Public school	396	396	213	–	86	–	4	–
Elementary or high school	4 044	4 044	2 949	167	859	158	75	49
Public school	3 888	3 888	2 825	146	820	144	75	49
College	635	635	467	22	117	8	43	48
Public college	526	526	394	22	100	8	43	48
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	**7 271**	**7 271**	**4 736**	**269**	**1 091**	**191**	**217**	**309**
Less than 9th grade	1 487	1 487	744	35	83	–	18	188
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 900	1 900	1 239	75	410	95	30	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 816	1 816	1 212	88	297	25	27	28
Some college, no degree	1 197	1 197	889	36	170	32	54	53
Associate degree	376	376	278	–	78	15	37	9
Bachelor's degree	346	346	274	35	47	24	24	–
Graduate or professional degree	149	149	100	–	6	–	27	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.4	53.4	58.1	59.1	54.8	50.3	77.9	31.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	6.8	7.9	13.0	4.9	12.6	23.5	2.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 853	1 853	1 815	1 273	2 003	2 149	1 683	1 100
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	**12 877**	**12 877**	**8 772**	**478**	**2 264**	**376**	**363**	**432**
Same house	6 722	6 722	3 998	156	1 288	65	190	233
Different house in United States	6 125	6 125	4 760	322	976	311	173	199
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 020	3 020	2 904	221	670	247	88	70
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 197	1 197	532	25	79	20	26	47
Different MSA/PMSA	1 545	1 545	1 041	49	196	36	55	63
Not in an MSA/PMSA	363	363	283	27	31	8	4	19
Abroad	30	30	14	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	**4 020**	**4 020**	**3 058**	**121**	**879**	**101**	**195**	**71**
Car, truck, or van	3 638	3 638	2 743	121	815	101	167	71
Drove alone	2 651	2 651	1 946	112	587	63	113	32
Carpooled	987	987	797	9	228	38	54	39
Public transportation	84	84	84	–	–	–	12	–
Other means	261	261	199	–	56	–	9	–
Worked at home	37	37	32	–	8	–	7	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	19.8	18.8	17.8	18.2	24.7	17.1	20.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 475	3 475	2 653	115	773	69	173	49
Central city	2 284	2 284	1 890	83	547	22	137	29
Outside central city	1 191	1 191	763	32	226	47	36	20
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	545	545	405	6	106	32	22	22
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	**9 249**	**9 249**	**6 201**	**332**	**1 531**	**246**	**303**	**368**
In labor force	5 127	5 127	3 797	194	1 001	181	231	102
Employed	4 102	4 102	3 109	128	879	116	195	62
Unemployed	1 000	1 000	667	66	122	65	36	31
Percent of civilian labor force	19.6	19.6	17.7	34.0	12.2	35.9	15.6	33.3
Females 16 years and over	**5 144**	**5 144**	**3 528**	**212**	**903**	**168**	**154**	**129**
Employed	2 297	2 297	1 782	83	517	69	107	55
Unemployed	503	503	325	52	59	37	15	9
With own children under 6 years	1 070	1 070	770	38	234	28	38	21
In labor force	659	659	472	38	149	14	30	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 190	1 190	883	49	235	57	37	24
In labor force	965	965	749	49	175	57	37	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	**969**	**969**	**750**	**52**	**197**	**30**	**42**	**9**
Not enrolled in school	210	210	190	6	47	–	–	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	186	186	170	6	40	–	–	9
Not high school graduate	95	95	91	–	32	–	–	9
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	32	32	32	–	7	–	–	9
Not in labor force	63	63	59	–	25	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**5 072**	**5 072**	**3 762**	**158**	**1 024**	**152**	**227**	**157**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 980	3 980	2 932	144	763	132	167	86
50 to 52 weeks	2 405	2 405	1 811	83	536	54	90	39
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**7 721**	**7 721**	**5 462**	**300**	**1 443**	**223**	**298**	**136**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	910	910	569	25	104	32	26	–
With a mobility limitation	487	487	276	25	52	6	5	–
In labor force	60	60	40	–	20	–	5	–
With a self-care limitation	671	671	412	–	61	26	26	–
With a work disability	1 292	1 292	820	56	163	54	40	–
In labor force	344	344	256	15	27	48	18	–
Prevented from working	852	852	491	26	103	6	22	–
No work disability	6 429	6 429	4 642	244	1 280	169	258	136
In labor force	4 643	4 643	3 462	179	960	133	213	93
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**1 193**	**1 193**	**461**	**32**	**88**	**23**	**5**	**–**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	342	342	137	8	21	11	5	–
With a mobility limitation	244	244	116	8	–	11	5	–
With a self-care limitation	227	227	94	–	21	–	–	–

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkakee city, Konkokee County								Remainder of Kankakee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**491**	**2 581**	**2 537**	**414**	**424**	**2 069**	**982**	**478**	**481**	**3 114**
Native	491	2 581	2 537	414	424	2 069	964	478	481	3 114
Foreign born	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Persons 5 years and over	**439**	**2 246**	**2 256**	**376**	**363**	**1 781**	**860**	**432**	**457**	**2 865**
Speak a languoge other than English	–	115	17	5	7	–	67	16	28	178
Do not speak English "very well"	–	20	–	–	–	–	15	16	13	35
In linguistically isoloted households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**172**	**1 059**	**965**	**166**	**122**	**742**	**375**	**97**	**171**	**936**
Preprimory school	–	92	56	–	4	84	46	–	33	89
Public school	–	86	48	–	4	29	46	–	33	89
Elementory or high school	150	850	807	158	75	570	290	49	115	783
Public school	129	811	784	144	75	543	290	49	110	767
College	22	117	102	8	43	88	39	48	23	64
Public college	22	100	102	8	43	41	30	48	23	60
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**247**	**1 082**	**1 210**	**191**	**217**	**968**	**493**	**309**	**279**	**1 805**
Less thon 9th grode	35	83	281	–	18	103	36	188	87	595
9th to 12th grode, no diplamo	75	410	331	95	30	202	67	23	76	524
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	66	297	317	25	27	324	128	28	47	439
Some college, no degree	36	170	189	32	54	223	132	53	57	168
Associate degree	–	78	58	15	37	52	21	9	3	52
Bachelor's degree	35	38	18	24	24	64	71	–	3	15
Graduate or professional degree	–	6	16	–	27	–	38	8	6	12
Percent high school graduote or higher	55.5	54.4	49.4	50.3	77.9	68.5	79.1	31.7	41.6	38.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	4.1	2.8	12.6	23.5	6.6	22.1	2.6	3.2	1.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 183	1 990	2 032	2 149	1 683	1 799	1 451	1 100	1 897	2 099
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**439**	**2 246**	**2 256**	**376**	**363**	**1 781**	**860**	**432**	**457**	**2 865**
Same house	138	1 270	1 307	65	190	605	190	233	299	2 017
Different house in United States	301	976	935	311	173	1 176	670	199	158	848
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	221	670	528	247	88	634	446	70	21	64
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25	79	68	20	26	166	101	47	40	429
Different MSA/PMSA	28	196	252	36	55	277	115	63	97	300
Not in on MSA/PMSA	27	31	87	8	4	99	8	19	–	55
Abrood	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**95**	**870**	**605**	**101**	**195**	**689**	**421**	**71**	**117**	**532**
Car, truck, or van	95	806	539	101	167	562	391	71	117	488
Drove olone	86	578	394	63	113	356	313	32	100	339
Corpooled	9	228	145	38	54	206	78	39	17	149
Public transportotion	–	–	4	–	12	47	21	–	–	–
Other means	–	56	45	–	9	80	9	–	–	44
Worked at home	–	8	17	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Mean travel time to wark (minutes)	19.3	18.2	18.4	24.7	17.1	16.7	23.2	20.7	19.5	25.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA af residence	89	764	550	69	173	622	326	49	110	458
Central city	57	538	382	22	137	526	194	29	79	155
Outside central city	32	226	168	47	36	96	132	20	31	303
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6	106	55	32	22	67	95	22	7	74
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**306**	**1 522**	**1 589**	**246**	**303**	**1 247**	**601**	**368**	**322**	**2 148**
In labor farce	168	992	765	181	231	866	481	102	141	828
Employed	102	870	613	116	195	702	438	62	117	552
Unemployed	66	122	152	65	36	152	43	31	24	272
Percent of civilian labar farce	39.3	12.3	19.9	35.9	15.6	17.8	8.9	33.3	17.0	33.0
Females 16 years and over	**197**	**894**	**905**	**168**	**154**	**705**	**368**	**129**	**189**	**1 141**
Employed	68	508	355	69	107	372	248	55	65	297
Unemployed	52	59	48	37	15	77	28	9	16	132
With own children under 6 years	38	225	188	28	38	123	101	21	16	195
In labor force	38	140	54	14	30	88	94	14	8	122
With own children 6 to 17 years anly	34	235	186	57	37	222	88	24	38	189
In labor force	34	175	166	57	37	175	88	17	27	109
Persons 16 to 19 years	**48**	**197**	**176**	**30**	**42**	**165**	**83**	**9**	**30**	**115**
Not enrolled in school	6	47	54	–	–	56	18	9	4	8
Unemployed or nat in labor force	6	40	50	–	–	47	18	9	–	8
Not high school graduate	–	32	28	–	–	14	8	9	–	4
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	7	–	–	–	8	8	9	–	–
Nat in labar farce	–	25	28	–	–	6	–	–	–	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**132**	**1 015**	**731**	**152**	**227**	**847**	**482**	**157**	**139**	**790**
Usually worked 35 ar more hours per week	122	754	632	132	167	619	409	86	108	616
50 to 52 weeks	69	527	400	54	90	330	291	39	69	325
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**274**	**1 434**	**1 358**	**223**	**298**	**1 138**	**582**	**136**	**236**	**1 513**
With a mability ar self-core limitation	25	104	187	32	26	171	24	–	35	266
With a mobility limitation	25	52	97	6	5	84	7	–	20	168
In labor force	–	20	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	20
With a self-care limitation	–	61	131	26	26	144	24	–	24	199
With a wark disability	49	163	220	54	40	240	54	–	47	391
In labar farce	8	27	25	48	18	96	34	–	9	70
Prevented fram warking	26	103	182	6	22	132	20	–	38	298
Na work disability	225	1 271	1 138	169	258	898	528	136	189	1 122
In labar farce	160	951	723	133	213	731	447	93	130	699
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over	**32**	**88**	**231**	**23**	**5**	**63**	**19**	**–**	**52**	**631**
With a mability ar self-core limitotian	8	21	59	11	5	14	19	–	9	191
With a mobility limitatian	8	–	59	11	5	14	19	–	9	114
With o self-care limitation	–	21	40	–	–	14	19	–	2	126

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Konkokee County				
		Total	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 102**	**4 102**	**3 109**	**128**	**879**	**116**	**195**	**62**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	249	249	200	6	40	16	25	–
Professional specialty occupations	437	437	322	–	101	29	59	13
Technicians and related support occupations	267	267	237	–	39	10	11	15
Sales occupations	346	346	285	16	75	8	5	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	492	492	353	4	78	–	24	–
Private household occupations	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	153	153	80	–	22	–	13	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	879	879	686	36	220	20	26	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	17	13	–	13	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	189	189	128	16	41	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	601	601	448	25	135	21	21	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	201	201	151	8	70	9	3	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	266	266	206	17	45	3	8	7
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	**4 638**	**4 638**	**3 043**	**206**	**739**	**137**	**127**	**81**
Less than $5,000	976	976	556	68	110	48	30	18
$5,000 to $9,999	811	811	547	42	119	43	12	7
$10,000 to $14,999	589	589	377	18	128	–	6	8
$15,000 to $24,999	865	865	570	31	95	14	12	19
$25,000 to $34,999	607	607	423	14	112	16	26	14
$35,000 to $49,999	469	469	323	10	115	7	11	15
$50,000 to $74,999	263	263	203	16	49	9	25	–
$75,000 to $99,999	50	50	39	7	11	–	5	–
$100,000 or more	8	8	5	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	14 448	14 448	15 483	8 742	16 250	6 582	27 188	16 875
Mean (dollars)	19 467	19 467	20 562	17 595	22 309	13 635	29 159	19 034
Families	**3 321**	**3 321**	**2 274**	**155**	**600**	**92**	**97**	**66**
Median income (dollars)	16 317	16 317	16 642	15 057	21 622	6 942	31 406	17 000
Per capita income (dollars)	6 820	6 820	7 106	6 466	6 352	4 983	9 136	5 197
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	**4 638**	**4 638**	**3 043**	**206**	**739**	**137**	**127**	**81**
With earnings	3 160	3 160	2 294	111	597	94	114	72
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 930	22 930	22 969	25 119	24 718	16 925	29 179	18 935
With Social Security income	1 187	1 187	612	63	119	28	13	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 569	6 569	6 089	6 872	6 422	3 381	3 908	6 480
With public assistance income	1 158	1 158	763	62	142	34	26	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 142	4 142	4 303	4 376	4 089	3 891	4 087	4 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	**21 616**	**21 616**	**22 326**	**21 348**	**24 622**	**14 325**	**33 505**	**18 724**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 883	20 883	20 321	21 253	23 178	13 994	28 609	19 536
Married-couple families (dollars)	**31 340**	**31 340**	**34 393**	**34 276**	**33 139**	**27 920**	**42 317**	**17 592**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 813	34 813	35 627	44 010	36 126	28 552	39 100	17 934
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 579**	**12 579**	**12 465**	**8 965**	**14 205**	**9 948**	**13 633**	**20 001**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 671	10 671	9 956	9 349	10 671	9 948	8 499	20 001
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	**3 321**	**3 321**	**2 274**	**155**	**600**	**92**	**97**	**66**
Householder worked in 1989	2 118	2 118	1 588	102	468	70	82	38
With related children under 18 years	2 535	2 535	1 818	118	484	89	77	50
With related children under 5 years	1 075	1 075	760	43	242	28	33	26
Married-couple families	**1 521**	**1 521**	**972**	**77**	**311**	**21**	**57**	**35**
Householder worked in 1989	1 070	1 070	769	55	249	9	53	16
With related children under 18 years	1 041	1 041	709	47	227	18	48	19
With related children under 5 years	376	376	247	8	106	–	16	19
Female householder, no husband present	**1 620**	**1 620**	**1 188**	**72**	**267**	**66**	**31**	**31**
Householder worked in 1989	931	931	727	47	197	56	24	22
With related children under 18 years	1 375	1 375	1 031	65	247	66	25	31
With related children under 5 years	630	630	467	29	126	23	13	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**1 821**	**1 821**	**1 126**	**51**	**188**	**74**	**71**	**26**
Nonfamily householder	1 317	1 317	769	51	139	45	30	15
65 years and over	565	565	240	25	14	17	5	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**14 049**	**14 049**	**9 725**	**530**	**2 586**	**414**	**424**	**255**
Persons under 18 years	5 734	5 734	4 210	234	1 162	196	144	110
Related children under 18 years	5 712	5 712	4 195	234	1 156	196	144	110
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 150	4 150	2 973	182	834	158	83	64
Persons 65 years and over	1 193	1 193	461	32	88	23	5	–
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	**1 272**	**1 272**	**876**	**77**	**215**	**59**	**28**	**25**
Percent below poverty level	38.3	38.3	38.5	49.7	35.8	64.1	28.9	37.9
Householder worked in 1989	540	540	426	33	122	40	17	7
With related children under 18 years	1 087	1 087	751	62	194	59	28	16
With related children under 5 years	583	583	411	24	129	23	16	–
Married-couple families	**298**	**298**	**155**	**21**	**57**	**9**	**4**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	129	129	77	8	28	–	4	–
With related children under 18 years	208	208	96	13	36	9	4	–
With related children under 5 years	149	149	61	–	28	–	4	–
Female householder, no husband present	**925**	**925**	**697**	**50**	**158**	**50**	**20**	**16**
Householder worked in 1989	399	399	341	25	94	40	13	7
With related children under 18 years	830	830	631	43	158	50	20	16
With related children under 5 years	404	404	332	18	101	23	8	–
Unrelated individuals	**852**	**852**	**474**	**25**	**69**	**47**	**45**	**11**
Nonfamily householder	543	543	273	25	69	32	18	–
65 years and over	279	279	128	17	14	17	5	–
Persons	**5 942**	**5 942**	**3 979**	**290**	**992**	**250**	**173**	**76**
Percent below poverty level	42.3	42.3	40.9	54.7	38.4	60.4	40.8	29.8
Persons under 18 years	3 070	3 070	2 144	153	588	136	71	40
Related children under 18 years	3 048	3 048	2 129	153	582	136	71	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 121	2 121	1 394	117	400	117	29	40
Persons 65 years and over	420	420	198	24	21	17	5	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 084	3 084	2 044	140	475	190	140	52
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 043	7 043	4 768	306	1 099	256	173	140

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based an sample and subject ta sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankokee city, Kankakee County								Remainder of Kankakee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**102**	**870**	**613**	**116**	**195**	**702**	**438**	**62**	**117**	**552**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	40	29	16	25	39	45	–	3	16
Professional specialty occupations	–	92	31	29	59	57	36	13	6	24
Technicians and related support occupations	–	39	74	10	11	17	71	15	15	15
Sales occupations	8	75	41	8	5	108	40	–	6	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	78	63	–	24	110	78	–	10	78
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Protective service occupations	–	22	6	–	13	–	25	8	9	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	36	220	178	20	26	131	63	12	16	145
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	41	19	–	–	59	–	–	2	39
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	135	60	21	21	116	63	7	21	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	70	43	9	3	12	6	–	12	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	45	69	3	8	53	11	7	15	25
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**191**	**730**	**806**	**137**	**127**	**657**	**303**	**81**	**148**	**1 166**
Less thon $5,000	68	110	120	48	30	128	34	18	16	384
$5,000 to $9,999	42	119	224	43	12	78	22	7	41	220
$10,000 to $14,999	10	119	115	–	6	69	50	8	27	140
$15,000 to $24,999	31	95	156	14	12	176	67	19	14	234
$25,000 to $34,999	14	112	83	16	26	122	36	14	28	91
$35,000 to $49,999	10	115	70	7	11	62	33	15	10	85
$50,000 to $74,999	16	49	31	9	25	22	45	–	12	8
$75,000 to $99,999	–	11	7	–	5	–	16	–	–	4
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollors)	7 609	16 700	12 138	6 582	27 188	16 760	20 647	16 875	13 333	9 259
Mean (dollors)	15 283	22 442	17 189	13 635	29 159	19 162	29 188	19 034	19 817	13 509
Families	**140**	**591**	**595**	**92**	**97**	**441**	**241**	**66**	**109**	**686**
Median income (dollars)	15 114	21 926	13 995	6 942	31 406	16 652	17 625	17 000	18 750	13 425
Per capito income (dollors)	5 615	6 369	5 459	4 983	9 136	9 612	9 247	5 197	6 692	5 058
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**191**	**730**	**806**	**137**	**127**	**657**	**303**	**81**	**148**	**1 166**
With eamings	96	588	487	94	114	560	272	72	82	531
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 246	24 920	20 051	16 925	29 179	19 338	30 002	18 935	25 812	17 548
With Social Security income	63	119	266	28	13	85	28	10	81	463
Mean Social Security income (dollors)	6 872	6 422	6 024	3 381	3 908	5 691	8 321	6 480	6 454	7 014
With public ossistonce income	54	142	234	34	26	201	56	16	28	341
Mean public assistonce income (dallors)	4 283	4 089	4 497	3 891	4 087	4 586	3 451	4 104	3 073	3 824
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**18 596**	**24 821**	**18 409**	**14 325**	**33 505**	**20 040**	**29 190**	**18 724**	**23 581**	**14 926**
With own children under 18 years (dallors)	16 649	23 428	14 094	13 994	28 609	18 467	26 206	19 536	24 768	13 991
Married-couple families (dollars)	**28 767**	**33 139**	**29 265**	**27 920**	**42 317**	**32 605**	**55 405**	**17 592**	**30 421**	**17 710**
With own children under 18 years (dallors)	32 252	36 126	25 467	28 552	39 100	29 919	55 015	17 934	29 663	17 268
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**8 836**	**14 299**	**11 949**	**9 948**	**13 633**	**12 382**	**11 192**	**20 001**	**14 911**	**12 125**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 258	10 633	9 307	9 948	8 499	9 532	8 310	20 001	14 640	11 931
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**140**	**591**	**595**	**92**	**97**	**441**	**241**	**66**	**109**	**686**
Householder worked in 1989	87	459	351	70	82	270	220	38	65	269
With related children under 18 years	103	475	435	89	77	375	203	50	82	437
With related children under 5 years	43	233	213	28	33	79	100	26	22	201
Married-couple families	**70**	**311**	**208**	**21**	**57**	**167**	**92**	**35**	**53**	**337**
Householder worked in 1989	48	249	148	9	53	143	92	16	37	145
With related children under 18 years	40	227	123	18	48	151	72	19	39	184
With related children under 5 years	8	106	57	–	16	12	24	19	6	91
Female householder, no husband present	**64**	**258**	**355**	**66**	**31**	**274**	**109**	**31**	**41**	**307**
Householder worked in 1989	39	188	177	56	24	127	94	22	21	111
With related children under 18 years	57	238	291	66	25	224	99	31	28	232
With related children under 5 years	29	117	149	23	13	67	62	7	1	102
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**51**	**188**	**272**	**74**	**71**	**319**	**125**	**26**	**40**	**598**
Nonfamily householder	51	139	211	45	30	216	62	15	39	480
65 years and over	25	14	102	17	5	63	14	–	20	302
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**491**	**2 563**	**2 530**	**414**	**424**	**2 024**	**982**	**255**	**435**	**3 096**
Persons under 18 years	217	1 148	1 047	196	144	902	423	110	166	1 040
Reloted children under 18 years	217	1 142	1 047	196	144	902	414	110	166	1 040
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	165	825	766	158	83	620	292	64	146	802
Persons 65 years and over	32	88	231	23	5	63	19	–	52	631
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**69**	**206**	**284**	**59**	**28**	**147**	**58**	**25**	**32**	**317**
Percent below poverty level	49.3	34.9	47.7	64.1	28.9	33.3	24.1	37.9	29.4	46.2
Householder worked in 1989	25	113	120	40	17	56	48	7	15	82
With related children under 18 years	54	185	239	59	28	112	58	16	32	265
With related children under 5 years	24	120	149	23	16	48	31	–	15	126
Married-couple families	**21**	**57**	**55**	**9**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**9**	**6**	**119**
Householder worked in 1989	8	28	37	–	4	–	–	–	6	46
With related children under 18 years	13	36	34	9	4	–	–	–	6	96
With related children under 5 years	–	28	29	–	4	–	–	–	6	72
Female householder, no husband present	**42**	**149**	**223**	**50**	**20**	**147**	**50**	**16**	**18**	**181**
Householder worked in 1989	17	85	83	40	13	56	40	7	9	32
With related children under 18 years	35	149	199	50	20	112	50	16	18	152
With related children under 5 years	18	92	120	23	8	48	23	–	1	50
Unrelated individuals	**25**	**69**	**105**	**47**	**45**	**148**	**24**	**11**	**12**	**343**
Nonfamily householder	25	69	50	32	18	79	–	–	12	258
65 years and over	17	14	34	17	5	41	–	–	5	143
Persons	**269**	**969**	**1 310**	**250**	**173**	**732**	**200**	**76**	**147**	**1 639**
Percent below poverty level	54.8	37.8	51.8	60.4	40.8	36.2	20.4	29.8	33.8	52.9
Persons under 18 years	140	574	691	136	71	365	127	40	92	738
Related children under 18 years	140	568	691	136	71	365	118	40	92	738
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	104	391	472	117	29	152	89	40	77	580
Persons 65 years ond over	24	21	90	17	5	41	–	–	8	211
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	140	475	586	190	140	306	155	52	58	912
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	285	1 076	1 510	256	173	1 025	303	140	192	1 872

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The abave table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**539**	**539**
Notive	178	178
Foreign born	361	361
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguisticolly isoloted households	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	**514**	**514**
Speok o longuoge other thon English	393	393
Do not speak English "very well"	128	128
In linguisticolly isoloted households	8	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**227**	**227**
Preprimory school	–	–
Public school	–	–
Elementory or high school	155	155
Public school	103	103
College	72	72
Public college	16	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**275**	**275**
Less thon 9th grode	21	21
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	35	35
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	51	51
Some college, no degree	34	34
Associote degree	6	6
Bochelor's degree	41	41
Groduote or professionol degree	87	87
Percent high school groduote or higher	79.6	79.6
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	46.5	46.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 586	1 586
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years ond over	**514**	**514**
Some house	249	249
Different house in United Stotes	178	178
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	16	16
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	101	101
Different MSA/PMSA	36	36
Not in on MSA/PMSA	25	25
Abrood	87	87
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**196**	**196**
Cor, truck, or von	190	190
Drove olone	171	171
Corpooled	19	19
Public tronsportotion	–	–
Other means	6	6
Worked ot home	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	176	176
Centrol city	120	120
Outside centrol city	56	56
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	20	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**397**	**397**
In lobor force	218	218
Employed	212	212
Unemployed	6	6
Percent of civilion lobor force	2.8	2.8
Females 16 years and over	**197**	**197**
Employed	78	78
Unemployed	6	6
With own children under 6 yeors	27	27
In lobor force	14	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42	42
In lobor force	28	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	**50**	**50**
Not enrolled in school	14	14
Unemployed or not in lobor force	8	8
Not high school groduote	–	–
Employed	–	–
Unemployed	–	–
Not in lobor force	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years ond over who worked in 1989	**236**	**236**
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	184	184
50 to 52 weeks	123	123
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	**379**	**379**
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	39	39
With o mobility limitotion	2	2
In lobor force	–	–
With o self-core limitotion	37	37
With o work disobility	28	28
In lobor force	15	15
Prevented from working	13	13
No work disobility	351	351
In lobor force	198	198
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over	**18**	**18**
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	–	–
With o mobility limitotion	–	–
With o self-core limitotion	–	–

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto based on sample ond subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**212**	**212**
Executive, odministrotive, ond monogeriol occupations	10	10
Professionol speciolty occupotions	73	73
Technicions ond reloted suppart occupotions	–	–
Sales occupations	32	32
Administrotive support occupotions, including clericol	16	16
Privote household occupations	–	–
Protective service occupotions	–	–
Service occupations, except protective ond household	51	51
Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupations	–	–
Precision production, croft, ond repair occupations	13	13
Mochine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors	9	9
Tronsportotion ond moteriol moving occupations	8	8
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers	–	–
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**126**	**126**
Less thon $5,000	23	23
$5,000 to $9,999	9	9
$10,000 to $14,999	–	–
$15,000 to $24,999	2	2
$25,000 to $34,999	17	17
$35,000 to $49,999	16	16
$50,000 to $74,999	24	24
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–
$100,000 or more	35	35
Medion (dollors)	40 833	40 833
Mean (dollors)	138 796	138 796
Families	**95**	**95**
Medion income (dollors)	56 251	56 251
Per copito income (dollors)	33 269	33 269
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**126**	**126**
With eornings	109	109
Mean earnings (dollors)	152 217	152 217
With Sociol Security income	15	15
Mean Sociol Security income (dollors)	5 033	5 033
With public ossistonce income	8	8
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	4 104	4 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**176 965**	**176 965**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	234 179	234 179
Married-couple families (dollars)	**203 218**	**203 218**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	234 179	234 179
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**58 376**	**58 376**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	–	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	**95**	**95**
Householder worked in 1989	95	95
With reloted children under 18 years	52	52
With reloted children under 5 years	16	16
Married-couple families	**80**	**80**
Householder worked in 1989	80	80
With reloted children under 18 years	52	52
With reloted children under 5 years	16	16
Female householder, no husband present	**9**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	9	9
With reloted children under 18 years	–	–
With reloted children under 5 years	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**33**	**33**
Nonfomily householder	31	31
65 yeors ond over	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**514**	**514**
Persons under 18 yeors	172	172
Reloted children under 18 years	165	165
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	140	140
Persons 65 years ond over	18	18
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**12**	**12**
Percent below poverty level	12.6	12.6
Householder worked in 1989	12	12
With reloted children under 18 years	6	6
With reloted children under 5 years	6	6
Married-couple families	**6**	**6**
Householder worked in 1989	6	6
With reloted children under 18 years	6	6
With reloted children under 5 years	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With reloted children under 18 years	–	–
With reloted children under 5 years	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**22**	**22**
Nonfomily householder	20	20
65 yeors ond over	–	–
Persons	**68**	**68**
Percent below poverty level	13.2	13.2
Persons under 18 yeors	22	22
Reloted children under 18 years	15	15
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	5	5
Persons 65 years ond over	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	35	35
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	68	68

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**1 704**	**1 704**	**661**
Native	1 326	1 326	531
Foreign born	378	378	130
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	26	26	8
Persons 5 years and over	**1 436**	**1 436**	**582**
Speak a language other than English	718	718	264
Do not speak English "very well"	303	303	131
In linguistically isolated households	145	145	44
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**570**	**570**	**279**
Preprimary school	59	59	8
Public school	59	59	8
Elementary or high school	434	434	240
Public school	429	429	240
College	77	77	31
Public college	28	28	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**701**	**701**	**244**
Less than 9th grade	224	224	104
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	124	124	38
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	191	191	46
Some college, no degree	71	71	24
Associate degree	17	17	17
Bachelor's degree	44	44	–
Graduate or professional degree	30	30	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.4	50.4	41.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.6	10.6	6.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 372	1 372	1 137
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**1 436**	**1 436**	**582**
Same house	496	496	161
Different house in United States	801	801	374
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	147	147	107
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	201	201	21
Different MSA/PMSA	404	404	228
Not in a MSA/PMSA	49	49	18
Abroad	139	139	47
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**658**	**658**	**219**
Car, truck, or van	575	575	213
Drove alone	353	353	138
Carpooled	222	222	75
Public transportation	10	10	–
Other means	45	45	6
Worked at home	28	28	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	21.2	20.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	570	570	200
Central city	186	186	86
Outside central city	384	384	114
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	88	88	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**1 007**	**1 007**	**377**
In labor force	748	748	262
Employed	667	667	226
Unemployed	81	81	36
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	10.8	13.7
Females 16 years and over	**415**	**415**	**154**
Employed	237	237	85
Unemployed	40	40	16
With own children under 6 years	153	153	41
In labor force	104	104	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	72	72	36
In labor force	64	64	36
Persons 16 to 19 years	**162**	**162**	**74**
Not enrolled in school	87	87	51
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	37	22
Not high school graduate	86	86	51
Employed	49	49	29
Unemployed	3	3	–
Not in labor force	34	34	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**795**	**795**	**281**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	623	623	201
50 to 52 weeks	347	347	111
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**911**	**911**	**319**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	72	45
With a mobility limitation	23	23	13
In labor force	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	59	59	32
With a work disability	69	69	40
In labor force	43	43	23
Prevented from working	26	26	17
No work disability	842	842	279
In labor force	697	697	234
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**53**	**53**	**15**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	–
With a mobility limitation	6	6	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**667**	**667**	**226**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15	15	–
Professional specialty occupations	44	44	13
Technicians and related support occupations	7	7	7
Sales occupations	25	25	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	89	89	32
Private household occupations	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	2	2	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	132	132	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	97	97	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	81	81	33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69	69	40
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	19	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	87	46
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**358**	**358**	**131**
Less than $5,000	14	14	7
$5,000 to $9,999	31	31	18
$10,000 to $14,999	57	57	34
$15,000 to $24,999	85	85	32
$25,000 to $34,999	71	71	19
$35,000 to $49,999	40	40	–
$50,000 to $74,999	33	33	10
$75,000 to $99,999	14	14	6
$100,000 or more	13	13	5
Median (dollars)	22 143	22 143	19 306
Mean (dollars)	31 561	31 561	29 228
Families	**309**	**309**	**94**
Median income (dollars)	25 516	25 516	21 304
Per capita income (dollars)	7 573	7 573	6 865
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**358**	**358**	**131**
With earnings	334	334	126
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 602	29 602	24 869
With Social Security income	39	39	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 255	9 255	12 453
With public assistance income	47	47	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 498	4 498	4 871
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**33 588**	**33 588**	**34 987**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 539	28 539	24 977
Married-couple families (dollars)	**34 515**	**34 515**	**35 768**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 983	27 983	15 090
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**21 013**	**21 013**	**20 457**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 393	24 393	22 150
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	**309**	**309**	**94**
Householder worked in 1989	266	266	73
With related children under 18 years	223	223	73
With related children under 5 years	116	116	39
Married-couple families	**241**	**241**	**64**
Householder worked in 1989	214	214	52
With related children under 18 years	172	172	43
With related children under 5 years	92	92	24
Female householder, no husband present	**36**	**36**	**24**
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	15
With related children under 18 years	30	30	24
With related children under 5 years	9	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**133**	**133**	**58**
Nonfamily householder	49	49	37
65 years and over	7	7	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 616**	**1 616**	**604**
Persons under 18 years	758	758	308
Related children under 18 years	758	758	308
Related children 5 to 17 years	497	497	232
Persons 65 years and over	53	53	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**57**	**57**	**21**
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	22.3
Householder worked in 1989	40	40	14
With related children under 18 years	50	50	14
With related children under 5 years	30	30	14
Married-couple families	**44**	**44**	**21**
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	14
With related children under 18 years	37	37	14
With related children under 5 years	23	23	14
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**56**	**56**	**16**
Nonfamily householder	–	–	–
65 years and over	–	–	–
Persons	**469**	**469**	**180**
Percent below poverty level	29.0	29.0	29.8
Persons under 18 years	263	263	124
Related children under 18 years	263	263	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	185	185	81
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	152	152	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	549	549	242

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample ond subject ta sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Konkokee County	
		Total	Konkokee city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**79 481**	**79 481**	**16 786**
Native	78 730	78 730	16 498
Foreign barn	751	751	288
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguisticolly isalated households	152	152	90
Persons 5 years and over	**74 132**	**74 132**	**15 682**
Speak o longuoge other thon English	2 197	2 197	544
Da not speak English "very well"	505	505	221
In linguisticolly isolated households	187	187	108
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**20 111**	**20 111**	**3 390**
Preprimary school	1 346	1 346	195
Public school	901	901	116
Elementary or high school	13 599	13 599	2 185
Public schaol	11 620	11 620	1 488
College	5 166	5 166	1 010
Public college	3 654	3 654	870
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**51 552**	**51 552**	**11 842**
Less thon 9th grade	5 138	5 138	1 853
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	7 190	7 190	1 754
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	19 535	19 535	3 845
Some college, no degree	10 241	10 241	2 170
Associate degree	3 006	3 006	670
Bachelor's degree	4 321	4 321	1 053
Graduate or professianol degree	2 121	2 121	497
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.1	76.1	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	12.5	13.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 314	1 314	1 216
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**74 132**	**74 132**	**15 682**
Same house	44 050	44 050	9 427
Different house in United Stotes	29 975	29 975	6 232
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 754	5 754	2 658
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	13 316	13 316	1 757
Different MSA/PMSA	7 705	7 705	1 410
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 200	3 200	407
Abrood	107	107	23
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**36 576**	**36 576**	**6 769**
Cor, truck, or von	33 886	33 886	6 342
Drove alone	29 733	29 733	5 534
Corpooled	4 153	4 153	808
Public tronsportation	209	209	24
Other means	1 404	1 404	254
Worked at home	1 077	1 077	149
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 553	29 553	5 764
Central city	13 403	13 403	3 919
Outside central city	16 150	16 150	1 845
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 023	7 023	1 005
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**61 247**	**61 247**	**13 636**
In labor force	39 355	39 355	7 428
Emplayed	37 165	37 165	6 920
Unemplayed	2 154	2 154	508
Percent af civilion labor force	5.5	5.5	6.8
Females 16 years and over	**32 075**	**32 075**	**7 403**
Employed	17 113	17 113	3 230
Unemployed	1 011	1 011	244
With awn children under 6 years	4 581	4 581	992
In labor farce	3 100	3 100	651
With own children 6 ta 17 years only	5 666	5 666	754
In labor force	4 491	4 491	618
Persons 16 to 19 years	**4 513**	**4 513**	**676**
Nat enrolled in school	889	889	220
Unemployed or not in labar force	341	341	112
Not high school graduate	305	305	121
Employed	95	95	39
Unemployed	60	60	40
Not in labar force	150	150	42
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**42 784**	**42 784**	**8 341**
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	32 625	32 625	6 227
50 to 52 weeks	23 496	23 496	4 250
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**48 545**	**48 545**	**9 178**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	1 962	1 962	419
With a mability limitatian	1 052	1 052	199
In labor force	229	229	23
With a self-core limitation	1 382	1 382	294
With a wark disability	3 787	3 787	926
In labor farce	1 498	1 498	264
Prevented from working	1 948	1 948	584
Na wark disability	44 758	44 758	8 252
In labar farce	36 665	36 665	6 791
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**10 715**	**10 715**	**3 399**
With a mability ar self-care limitation	2 113	2 113	640
With a mobility limitatian	1 591	1 591	551
With a self-care limitation	1 239	1 239	302

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**37 165**	**37 165**	**6 920**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 549	3 549	739
Professional specialty occupations	4 440	4 440	1 005
Technicians and related support occupations	1 524	1 524	338
Sales occupations	4 128	4 128	753
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 956	5 956	1 050
Private household occupations	127	127	32
Protective service occupations	619	619	165
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 190	4 190	885
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	973	973	59
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 825	4 825	739
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 141	3 141	506
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 765	1 765	326
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 928	1 928	323
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**29 424**	**29 424**	**7 098**
Less than $5,000	1 110	1 110	434
$5,000 to $9,999	2 801	2 801	1 118
$10,000 to $14,999	2 718	2 718	893
$15,000 to $24,999	5 302	5 302	1 366
$25,000 to $34,999	5 102	5 102	1 196
$35,000 to $49,999	6 419	6 419	1 202
$50,000 to $74,999	4 410	4 410	563
$75,000 to $99,999	992	992	222
$100,000 or more	570	570	104
Median (dollars)	30 473	30 473	22 644
Mean (dollars)	34 753	34 753	28 481
Families	**21 257**	**21 257**	**4 124**
Median income (dollars)	36 212	36 212	31 250
Per capita income (dollars)	13 070	13 070	12 441
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**29 424**	**29 424**	**7 098**
With earnings	23 122	23 122	4 779
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 336	35 336	30 708
With Social Security income	9 307	9 307	2 928
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 381	8 381	7 951
With public assistance income	1 482	1 482	494
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 721	3 721	3 185
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**40 184**	**40 184**	**36 168**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 572	40 572	32 875
Married-couple families (dollars)	**43 072**	**43 072**	**40 175**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 560	45 560	41 448
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 517**	**20 517**	**17 631**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 124	15 124	11 173
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	**21 387**	**21 337**	**4 347**
Householder worked in 1989	17 151	17 125	3 224
With related children under 18 years	11 003	11 014	2 198
With related children under 5 years	4 262	4 276	1 018
Married-couple families	**18 014**	**17 986**	**3 320**
Householder worked in 1989	14 710	14 694	2 549
With related children under 18 years	8 843	8 872	1 478
With related children under 5 years	3 437	3 451	638
Female householder, no husband present	**2 653**	**2 626**	**840**
Householder worked in 1989	1 834	1 819	521
With related children under 18 years	1 747	1 736	618
With related children under 5 years	622	622	306
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**10 047**	**10 083**	**3 582**
Nonfamily householder	8 053	8 089	2 938
65 years and over	3 627	3 640	1 498
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**76 374**	**76 360**	**15 868**
Persons under 18 years	20 166	20 166	3 362
Related children under 18 years	20 137	20 137	3 358
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 839	14 839	2 255
Persons 65 years and over	10 379	10 371	3 133
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**1 458**	**1 465**	**551**
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.9	13.4
Householder worked in 1989	843	847	310
With related children under 18 years	1 137	1 144	477
With related children under 5 years	664	676	329
Married-couple families	**582**	**594**	**143**
Householder worked in 1989	319	323	69
With related children under 18 years	344	356	96
With related children under 5 years	188	200	59
Female householder, no husband present	**772**	**767**	**364**
Householder worked in 1989	438	438	201
With related children under 18 years	711	706	337
With related children under 5 years	396	396	226
Unrelated individuals	**1 965**	**1 980**	**799**
Nonfamily householder	1 313	1 328	555
65 years and over	628	628	294
Persons	**6 128**	**6 150**	**2 151**
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.1	13.6
Persons under 18 years	1 935	1 935	668
Related children under 18 years	1 909	1 909	664
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 167	1 167	329
Persons 65 years and over	839	839	329
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 481	2 488	971
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 822	8 829	2 998

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Bourbannais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
All housing units	**37 001**	**37 001**	**4 649**	**4 224**	**11 380**	**1 363**	**1 044**	**2 498**	**1 999**	**829**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	487	487	143	9	–	22	24	163	9	–
1985 to 1988	1 164	1 164	247	85	95	37	77	302	85	9
1980 to 1984	1 792	1 792	497	77	417	64	166	271	90	10
1970 to 1979	7 801	7 801	2 240	842	1 340	330	479	1 037	736	279
1960 to 1969	6 393	6 393	615	647	1 578	396	156	379	243	174
1950 to 1959	6 644	6 644	562	1 192	2 265	249	78	213	359	254
1940 to 1949	3 763	3 763	221	621	1 825	80	25	66	249	53
1939 or earlier	8 957	8 957	124	751	3 860	185	39	67	228	50
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	341	341	40	32	192	7	–	–	22	39
1 bedroom	3 303	3 303	170	336	1 840	56	6	35	106	128
2 bedrooms	12 083	12 083	1 683	1 473	4 289	218	262	802	572	280
3 bedrooms	15 616	15 616	1 857	1 973	3 602	832	443	1 277	1 028	324
4 bedrooms	4 678	4 678	783	380	1 183	222	248	369	242	44
5 or more bedrooms	980	980	116	30	274	28	85	15	29	14
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	90	90	60	–	30	–	60	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	32	32	9	–	23	–	9	–	–	23
Vacant condominium housing units	18	18	11	–	7	–	11	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	36 854	36 854	4 649	4 214	11 313	1 360	1 044	2 498	1 992	829
Source of water, public system or private company	27 236	27 236	4 594	4 058	11 325	337	688	2 317	1 631	642
Sewage disposal, public sewer	25 910	25 910	4 623	4 214	11 249	14	692	2 238	1 745	542
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	218	218	11	6	40	6	5	12	13	–
Owner-occupied housing units	105	105	11	6	16	6	5	12	6	–
Renter-occupied housing units	82	82	–	–	24	–	–	–	7	–
Occupied housing units	**34 623**	**34 623**	**4 546**	**4 098**	**10 397**	**1 332**	**1 009**	**2 455**	**1 937**	**758**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	26 607	26 607	3 540	3 764	9 003	1 050	866	2 259	1 724	646
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 564	2 564	–	23	66	75	10	29	46	21
Electricity	4 276	4 276	959	292	1 187	154	133	150	139	59
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	686	686	–	–	36	37	–	8	21	–
All other fuels	421	421	47	7	78	16	–	9	7	22
No fuel used	69	69	–	12	27	–	–	–	–	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 117	3 117	140	265	1 760	6	10	81	104	163
1	12 295	12 295	1 535	1 640	4 560	291	184	772	547	268
2	14 012	14 012	2 138	1 559	3 109	759	632	1 232	883	266
3 or more	5 199	5 199	733	634	968	276	183	370	403	61
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**23 126**	**23 126**	**2 789**	**2 880**	**5 271**	**1 122**	**814**	**2 074**	**1 408**	**364**
1989 to March 1990	2 068	2 068	397	169	379	90	76	383	120	22
1985 to 1988	4 966	4 966	867	653	918	221	302	675	388	83
1980 to 1984	3 120	3 120	358	338	659	145	118	306	217	60
1970 to 1979	6 121	6 121	799	675	1 297	364	213	478	389	119
1969 or earlier	6 851	6 851	368	1 045	2 018	302	105	232	294	80
Renter-occupied housing units	**11 497**	**11 497**	**1 757**	**1 218**	**5 126**	**210**	**195**	**381**	**529**	**394**
1989 to March 1990	3 810	3 810	650	411	1 902	26	83	85	139	120
1985 to 1988	4 652	4 652	812	537	1 996	113	85	211	231	180
1980 to 1984	1 609	1 609	198	163	630	25	19	42	111	40
1970 to 1979	964	964	91	85	393	36	8	27	29	54
1969 or earlier	462	462	6	22	205	10	–	16	19	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 713	1 713	45	119	1 006	12	–	14	61	48
Householder 65 years and over	8 604	8 604	686	1 082	2 999	222	98	513	251	181
Owner-occupied housing units	6 544	6 544	396	956	1 895	193	64	415	239	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	37	37	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	171	171	–	–	101	6	–	8	–	7
No vehicle available	1 658	1 658	84	152	896	6	10	72	50	86
Complete plumbing facilities	34 436	34 436	4 535	4 092	10 357	1 326	1 004	2 443	1 924	758
1.00 or less persons per room	33 480	33 480	4 481	4 004	9 927	1 319	993	2 375	1 885	736
1.01 or more persons per room	956	956	54	88	430	7	11	68	39	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	187	187	11	6	40	6	5	12	13	–
1.00 or less persons per room	158	158	11	6	40	6	5	12	13	–
1.01 or more persons per room	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 449	38 449	53 589	34 702	34 483	46 636	82 550	35 670	37 077	41 724
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 838	21 838	29 133	20 662	17 257	32 483	30 380	31 805	23 043	9 787
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 462	4 462	284	385	2 178	32	31	90	125	223
Owner-occupied housing units	1 489	1 489	65	115	403	14	17	72	25	22
Renter-occupied housing units	2 973	2 973	219	270	1 775	18	14	18	100	201

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Konkokee County—Con.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
All housing units	**987**	**1 610**	**1 173**	**3 021**	**1 549**	**1 410**	**759**	**1 703**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	7
1985 to 1988	79	–	–	112	–	16	–	49
1980 to 1984	36	100	14	208	39	26	9	96
1970 to 1979	211	203	56	1 198	116	112	163	435
1960 to 1969	71	239	137	600	396	274	192	285
1950 to 1959	283	288	504	523	303	382	178	311
1940 to 1949	148	329	218	191	331	160	101	119
1939 or earlier	159	451	244	119	364	440	116	401
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	10	18	–	40	4	21	9	–
1 bedroom	66	361	111	185	128	130	74	77
2 bedrooms	371	745	456	1 275	683	445	364	433
3 bedrooms	357	322	518	1 230	576	573	265	854
4 bedrooms	174	149	69	263	144	211	33	285
5 or more bedrooms	9	15	19	28	14	30	14	54
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vocont condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	987	1 606	1 173	3 021	1 549	1 410	759	1 700
Source of water, public system or private company	977	1 605	1 165	2 930	1 337	1 374	595	659
Sewage disposol, public sewer	972	1 601	1 167	2 995	1 317	1 343	609	486
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	–	–	–	–	7	9	3
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	–
Renter-occupied housing units	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**902**	**1 473**	**1 148**	**2 948**	**1 493**	**1 350**	**726**	**1 630**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	806	1 136	1 070	2 107	1 439	1 233	618	1 120
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	17	4	6	–	–	5	6	184
Electricity	79	305	64	799	48	100	102	213
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	16	–	–	–	6	–	75
All other fuels	–	12	–	38	6	6	–	33
No fuel used	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	104	330	83	153	94	77	76	55
1	478	643	560	1 228	632	520	303	476
2	226	443	386	1 107	546	549	311	831
3 or more	94	57	119	460	221	204	36	268
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	**460**	**671**	**848**	**1 466**	**1 034**	**920**	**474**	**1 301**
1989 to March 1990	14	61	31	174	57	75	73	127
1985 to 1988	34	78	182	377	206	186	107	215
1980 to 1984	108	55	76	158	85	135	25	195
1970 to 1979	186	111	136	434	314	185	105	381
1969 or earlier	118	366	423	323	372	339	164	383
Renter-occupied housing units	**442**	**802**	**300**	**1 482**	**459**	**430**	**252**	**329**
1989 to March 1990	218	206	145	537	129	183	129	60
1985 to 1988	145	323	101	684	179	190	96	123
1980 to 1984	49	131	28	172	65	34	4	37
1970 to 1979	25	124	26	83	65	16	23	70
1969 or earlier	5	18	–	6	21	7	–	39
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	135	77	56	39	5	53	34	29
Householder 65 years ond over	123	597	429	534	511	397	196	413
Owner-occupied housing units	107	348	397	313	353	365	167	366
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	7
No vehicle available	13	235	52	88	94	27	25	54
Complete plumbing facilities	891	1 473	1 148	2 948	1 493	1 343	717	1 630
1.00 or less persons per room	804	1 416	1 121	2 917	1 484	1 321	663	1 601
1.01 or more persons per room	87	57	27	31	9	22	54	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	–	–	–	–	7	9	–
1.00 or less persons per room	11	–	–	–	–	7	9	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 561	26 384	31 915	43 717	38 839	40 625	24 655	36 952
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 033	19 244	18 840	26 923	21 850	23 132	19 761	28 793
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	293	289	109	300	78	146	111	113
Owner-occupied housing units	73	59	58	59	34	49	39	68
Renter-occupied housing units	220	230	51	241	44	97	72	45

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baurbonnais village, Kankokee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County					Kankakee city, Kankakee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
All housing units	**671**	**1 452**	**2 526**	**1 735**	**174**	**1 169**	**672**	**474**	**–**	**14**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	24	49	70	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	67	68	112	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	166	123	208	63	–	14	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	378	782	1 080	630	6	52	47	107	–	–
1960 to 1969	17	213	385	181	40	137	74	215	–	14
1950 to 1959	4	163	395	359	65	504	136	128	–	–
1940 to 1949	–	54	167	237	52	218	90	24	–	–
1939 or earlier	15	–	109	171	11	244	325	–	–	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	40	22	–	–	10	–	–	–
1 bedroom	–	8	162	106	–	111	96	23	–	–
2 bedrooms	196	358	1 129	531	72	456	278	136	–	14
3 bedrooms	214	722	921	878	83	514	200	298	–	–
4 bedrooms	188	349	246	198	19	69	77	17	–	–
5 or more bedrooms	73	15	28	–	–	19	11	–	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	671	1 452	2 526	1 735	174	1 169	662	474	–	14
Source of water, public system or private company	667	1 452	2 475	1 607	174	1 161	672	444	–	14
Sewage disposal, public sewer	671	1 442	2 510	1 731	174	1 163	672	474	–	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	5	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**649**	**1 432**	**2 465**	**1 681**	**161**	**1 144**	**650**	**462**	**–**	**14**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	570	1 280	1 690	1 537	161	1 066	604	396	–	14
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	17	–	6	–	–	–	–
Electricity	79	143	737	120	–	64	46	62	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	–	9	38	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	–	16	124	104	–	83	49	29	–	–
1	141	373	1 021	488	66	560	329	197	–	–
2	406	801	931	750	74	382	177	176	–	14
3 or more	102	242	389	339	21	119	95	60	–	–
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	–	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**483**	**1 136**	**1 170**	**1 212**	**135**	**844**	**414**	**275**	**–**	**14**
1989 to March 1990	48	183	166	97	7	27	30	8	–	–
1985 to 1988	240	327	300	309	20	182	65	77	–	14
1980 to 1984	88	146	124	175	22	76	31	34	–	–
1970 to 1979	103	359	337	345	31	136	77	86	–	–
1969 or earlier	4	121	243	286	55	423	211	70	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**166**	**296**	**1 295**	**469**	**26**	**300**	**236**	**187**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	83	77	490	139	5	145	75	47	–	–
1985 to 1988	61	184	567	218	21	101	80	117	–	–
1980 to 1984	14	27	157	72	–	28	48	15	–	–
1970 to 1979	8	8	75	29	–	26	22	8	–	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	6	11	–	–	11	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	–	6	39	51	–	56	12	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	71	201	414	251	61	429	221	120	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	37	126	233	239	61	397	179	80	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	16	68	50	–	52	30	20	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	644	1 426	2 465	1 675	161	1 144	650	462	–	14
1.00 or less persons per room	644	1 391	2 446	1 636	153	1 117	648	450	–	14
1.01 or more persons per room	–	35	19	39	8	27	2	12	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	5	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	103 037	42 359	44 080	36 795	34 881	31 916	29 956	41 088	–	27 200
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 662	33 948	27 965	22 148	35 365	18 840	19 158	19 710	–	–
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	14	32	238	117	–	109	97	62	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	14	51	25	–	58	24	8	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	14	18	187	92	–	51	73	54	–	–

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
All housing units	**517**	**974**	**997**	**1 420**	**4**	**–**	**1 337**	**1 343**	**2 295**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	11	5
1980 to 1984	–	36	–	100	–	–	39	20	43
1970 to 1979	212	211	69	197	4	–	105	112	183
1960 to 1969	108	71	141	199	–	–	233	268	214
1950 to 1959	136	270	172	207	–	–	271	339	338
1940 to 1949	18	148	183	277	–	–	331	160	436
1939 or earlier	43	159	432	440	–	–	358	433	1 076
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	39	10	8	18	–	–	4	21	83
1 bedroom	120	60	153	361	–	–	128	130	661
2 bedrooms	161	371	328	673	–	–	676	410	709
3 bedrooms	170	357	366	239	4	–	442	541	537
4 bedrooms	19	167	118	114	–	–	81	211	208
5 or more bedrooms	8	9	24	15	–	–	6	30	97
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	517	974	997	1 416	4	–	1 337	1 343	2 240
Source of water, public system or private company	517	964	997	1 415	4	–	1 337	1 343	2 295
Sewage disposal, public sewer	517	959	997	1 411	4	–	1 317	1 343	2 252
Locking complete plumbing facilities	–	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	8
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	11	5	–	–	–	–	–	8
Occupied housing units	**461**	**889**	**864**	**1 296**	**4**	**–**	**1 281**	**1 283**	**1 968**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	374	793	791	959	4	–	1 235	1 166	1 686
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	17	7	4	–	–	–	5	14
Electricity	47	79	61	305	–	–	40	100	213
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	5	16	–	–	–	6	–
All other fuels	16	–	–	12	–	–	6	6	38
No fuel used	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	152	104	293	330	–	–	94	77	507
1	197	472	421	568	–	–	596	475	841
2	90	219	129	362	4	–	419	533	459
3 or more	22	94	21	36	–	–	172	198	161
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.4	.9	1.1	2.0	–	1.6	1.7	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**106**	**453**	**357**	**520**	**4**	**–**	**835**	**858**	**563**
1989 to March 1990	–	14	22	54	4	–	30	70	26
1985 to 1988	–	34	19	49	–	–	164	186	111
1980 to 1984	18	108	20	33	–	–	60	123	95
1970 to 1979	57	186	53	73	–	–	259	166	119
1969 or earlier	31	111	243	311	–	–	322	313	212
Renter-occupied housing units	**355**	**436**	**507**	**776**	**–**	**–**	**446**	**425**	**1 405**
1989 to March 1990	120	218	159	201	–	–	129	178	566
1985 to 1988	145	139	173	302	–	–	173	190	554
1980 to 1984	40	49	88	131	–	–	65	34	157
1970 to 1979	50	25	41	124	–	–	58	16	44
1969 or earlier	–	5	46	18	–	–	21	7	84
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	33	135	215	77	–	–	5	53	395
Householder 65 years and over	152	116	177	536	–	–	486	360	490
Owner-occupied housing units	17	100	116	287	–	–	328	328	213
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	7	–	32	–	–	–	–	12	50
No vehicle available	86	13	78	235	–	–	94	27	222
Complete plumbing facilities	461	878	852	1 296	4	–	1 281	1 283	1 960
1.00 or less persons per room	446	797	762	1 247	4	–	1 272	1 261	1 867
1.01 or more persons per room	15	81	90	49	–	–	9	22	93
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	8
1.00 or less persons per room	–	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	8
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 358	26 642	24 641	23 872	31 800	–	35 189	41 360	27 046
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 402	18 123	10 096	18 704	–	–	21 118	22 769	16 397
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	191	287	375	289	–	–	78	146	573
Owner-occupied housing units	5	73	57	59	–	–	34	49	43
Renter-occupied housing units	186	214	318	230	–	–	44	97	530

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.			Remainder of Kankakee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 862**	**600**	**17**	**1 096**	**2 187**	**1 153**	**1 363**	**373**	**1 046**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	8	139	7	22	–	114
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	48	170	73	37	10	234
1980 to 1984	170	9	–	50	154	31	64	–	148
1970 to 1979	86	147	14	231	529	271	330	101	255
1960 to 1969	180	150	–	173	341	120	396	139	166
1950 to 1959	411	121	–	45	133	160	249	74	50
1940 to 1949	191	81	–	28	135	72	80	25	12
1939 or earlier	824	92	3	513	586	419	185	24	67
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	9	–	1	60	3	7	–	–
1 bedroom	153	74	–	21	167	23	56	6	27
2 bedrooms	641	306	–	292	841	216	218	66	444
3 bedrooms	755	174	17	466	801	622	832	229	555
4 bedrooms	242	23	–	242	246	216	222	60	20
5 or more bedrooms	71	14	–	74	72	73	28	12	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 854	600	17	1 095	2 187	1 144	1 360	373	1 046
Source of water, public system or private company	1 862	577	–	455	1 648	248	337	21	865
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 844	591	–	378	1 676	55	14	21	796
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	9	–	1	–	14	6	–	6
Owner-occupied housing units	–	9	–	–	–	11	6	–	6
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 753**	**567**	**17**	**1 052**	**2 101**	**1 082**	**1 332**	**360**	**1 023**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 483	483	15	419	1 305	488	1 050	296	979
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	–	–	326	221	298	75	10	29
Electricity	256	84	2	197	449	155	154	54	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	–	–	105	90	116	37	–	8
All other fuels	–	–	–	5	17	25	16	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	138	65	–	62	134	33	6	10	65
1	722	266	2	218	685	233	291	43	399
2	646	222	12	471	967	540	759	226	431
3 or more	247	14	3	301	315	276	276	81	128
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 179**	**365**	**17**	**804**	**1 453**	**862**	**1 122**	**331**	**938**
1989 to March 1990	94	65	–	63	167	80	90	28	200
1985 to 1988	247	88	6	186	415	164	221	62	348
1980 to 1984	184	18	–	100	223	92	145	30	160
1970 to 1979	291	85	8	242	426	209	364	110	119
1969 or earlier	363	109	3	213	222	317	302	101	111
Renter-occupied housing units	**574**	**202**	–	**248**	**648**	**220**	**210**	**29**	**85**
1989 to March 1990	223	108	–	64	275	52	26	–	8
1985 to 1988	239	81	–	108	200	95	113	24	27
1980 to 1984	66	–	–	28	124	16	25	5	15
1970 to 1979	22	13	–	9	35	13	36	–	19
1969 or earlier	24	–	–	39	14	44	10	–	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	68	25	–	12	32	33	12	–	8
Householder 65 years and over	528	151	3	238	472	245	222	27	312
Owner-occupied housing units	381	122	3	217	354	195	193	27	289
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	8
No vehicle available	116	25	–	30	57	19	6	10	56
Complete plumbing facilities	1 753	558	17	1 051	2 101	1 068	1 326	360	1 017
1.00 or less persons per room	1 736	504	17	1 029	2 057	1 052	1 319	349	984
1.01 or more persons per room	17	54	–	22	44	16	7	11	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	9	–	1	–	14	6	–	6
1.00 or less persons per room	–	9	–	1	–	14	6	–	6
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 963	24 720	72 604	41 927	38 222	42 697	46 636	52 654	27 570
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 626	19 650	–	29 934	28 355	31 163	32 483	34 487	24 342
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	152	87	–	82	154	67	32	17	58
Owner-occupied housing units	49	34	–	46	77	54	14	17	58
Renter-occupied housing units	103	53	–	36	77	13	18	–	–

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
All housing units	**250**	**1 467**	**1 539**	**1 341**	**778**	**723**	**946**	**312**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	–	–	28	–	–	10	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	42	7	32	4	17	–	9
1980 to 1984	27	17	39	111	14	18	16	10
1970 to 1979	106	195	184	243	63	248	97	67
1960 to 1969	48	370	178	442	175	168	275	66
1950 to 1959	–	235	202	292	119	146	330	118
1940 to 1949	12	136	157	82	67	44	72	35
1939 or earlier	57	472	744	139	336	72	156	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
1 bedroom	–	136	198	142	36	41	13	8
2 bedrooms	27	360	559	401	201	140	211	119
3 bedrooms	150	708	558	636	371	393	604	154
4 bedrooms	44	189	198	112	149	123	105	25
5 or more bedrooms	29	74	26	47	18	26	13	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	243	1 464	1 539	1 300	775	723	946	312
Source of water, public system or private company	10	772	563	426	450	76	515	125
Sewage disposal, public sewer	–	764	606	300	394	32	219	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	10	90	8	–	2	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	7	5	25	5	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	7	–	5	37	3	–	2	–
Occupied housing units	**242**	**1 364**	**1 168**	**1 112**	**744**	**689**	**915**	**297**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	173	1 065	695	20	609	546	822	272
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	29	102	270	784	61	68	5	7
Electricity	19	122	97	173	56	38	68	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	21	31	68	58	2	24	15	–
All other fuels	–	44	38	77	13	13	2	6
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	–	128	85	284	48	3	17	11
1	59	508	401	354	255	177	249	71
2	119	514	499	294	298	363	484	176
3 or more	64	214	183	180	143	146	165	39
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	**182**	**987**	**847**	**767**	**534**	**601**	**802**	**258**
1989 to March 1990	23	32	69	70	11	43	58	22
1985 to 1988	65	172	185	36	65	145	102	83
1980 to 1984	42	154	77	135	99	100	127	42
1970 to 1979	44	289	193	227	141	196	243	62
1969 or earlier	8	340	323	299	218	117	272	49
Renter-occupied housing units	**60**	**377**	**321**	**345**	**210**	**88**	**113**	**39**
1989 to March 1990	–	74	116	42	47	21	36	–
1985 to 1988	13	143	121	120	78	16	64	35
1980 to 1984	39	107	21	124	42	28	3	–
1970 to 1979	–	47	42	35	39	21	8	4
1969 or earlier	8	6	21	24	4	2	2	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	10	39	60	245	26	3	10	15
Householder 65 years and over	–	398	338	460	204	122	246	29
Owner-occupied housing units	–	313	299	375	163	122	244	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	8	5	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	5	35	5	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	90	56	121	21	–	6	–
Complete plumbing facilities	235	1 357	1 158	1 050	736	689	913	297
1.00 or less persons per room	235	1 292	1 148	943	722	687	902	290
1.01 or more persons per room	–	65	10	107	14	2	11	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	10	62	8	–	2	–
1.00 or less persons per room	7	7	10	39	2	–	2	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	23	6	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 712	32 652	32 028	16 720	36 392	42 012	45 367	45 572
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 034	23 026	23 522	8 542	22 389	27 222	29 436	22 390
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8	156	159	512	109	38	48	32
Owner-occupied housing units	–	66	94	267	73	27	23	17
Renter-occupied housing units	8	90	65	245	36	11	25	15

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
All housing units	**13**	**16**	**–**	**21**	**212**	**67**	**159**	**1 686**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	49
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	96
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	11	11	–	16	421
1960 to 1969	–	–	–	–	163	6	42	285
1950 to 1959	13	16	–	–	32	43	57	311
1940 to 1949	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	119
1939 or earlier	–	–	–	10	6	7	24	398
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	77
2 bedrooms	–	–	–	10	7	35	58	433
3 bedrooms	–	–	–	11	134	32	91	837
4 bedrooms	7	16	–	–	63	–	10	285
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	54
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	13	16	–	21	212	67	159	1 683
Source of water, public system or private company	13	16	–	11	–	31	18	659
Sewage disposal, public sewer	13	16	–	11	–	–	18	486
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**13**	**16**	**–**	**21**	**212**	**67**	**159**	**1 613**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	13	16	–	21	204	67	135	1 105
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	184
Electricity	–	–	–	–	8	–	18	211
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75
All other fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	55
1	6	9	–	10	36	45	37	474
2	7	7	–	–	127	16	89	819
3 or more	–	–	–	11	49	6	22	265
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.4	–	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	**7**	**16**	**–**	**21**	**199**	**62**	**109**	**1 284**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	27	5	8	127
1985 to 1988	–	9	–	–	42	–	19	209
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	25	12	7	195
1970 to 1979	–	7	–	11	55	19	20	373
1969 or earlier	7	–	–	10	50	26	55	380
Renter-occupied housing units	**6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13**	**5**	**50**	**329**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	5	21	60
1985 to 1988	6	–	–	–	6	–	15	123
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	37
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	70
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	29
Householder 65 years and over	7	–	–	–	25	37	45	410
Owner-occupied housing units	7	–	–	–	25	37	45	363
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
No vehicle available	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
Complete plumbing facilities	13	16	–	21	212	60	159	1 613
1.00 or less persons per room	7	16	–	21	212	60	159	1 584
1.01 or more persons per room	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 350	36 331	–	57 921	54 151	30 445	24 437	36 480
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 520	–	–	–	46 971	54 000	20 211	28 793
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6	–	–	–	–	–	24	113
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	68
Renter-occupied housing units	6	–	–	–	–	–	19	45

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Bradley village	Kankakee city	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**18 867**	**18 867**	**2 720**	**2 773**	**4 601**	**969**	**752**	**1 293**	**1 298**	**268**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**11 141**	**11 141**	**2 053**	**1 550**	**2 287**	**682**	**587**	**982**	**940**	**205**
Less than $300	445	445	40	63	102	23	5	26	26	22
$300 to $399	1 233	1 233	73	155	416	85	10	40	66	20
$400 to $499	2 204	2 204	218	346	620	138	57	107	191	51
$500 to $599	2 050	2 050	282	413	305	121	88	159	239	6
$600 to $799	2 923	2 923	684	446	493	189	97	446	320	98
$800 to $999	1 275	1 275	412	83	162	69	108	159	75	8
$1,000 to $1,499	739	739	250	40	121	24	163	39	23	–
$1,500 to $1,999	225	225	76	4	54	25	41	6	–	–
$2,000 or more	47	47	18	–	14	8	18	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	582	582	715	554	502	569	877	668	579	604
Not mortgaged	**7 726**	**7 726**	**667**	**1 223**	**2 314**	**287**	**165**	**311**	**358**	**63**
Less than $100	102	102	6	14	22	–	–	6	8	–
$100 to $199	3 456	3 456	199	596	1 060	147	10	117	199	52
$200 to $299	3 079	3 079	342	543	878	104	82	168	124	–
$300 to $399	812	812	89	70	270	20	53	20	27	4
$400 to $499	175	175	13	–	60	11	13	–	–	–
$500 or more	102	102	18	–	24	5	7	–	–	7
Median (dollars)	207	207	226	200	206	198	288	212	189	176
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	4 593	4 593	231	715	1 547	124	50	124	264	44
Less than 20 percent	1 619	1 619	48	278	496	69	11	39	95	11
20 to 24 percent	627	627	20	127	265	10	–	7	63	5
25 to 29 percent	388	388	37	58	154	–	6	21	–	14
30 to 34 percent	420	420	32	55	100	10	–	27	22	–
35 percent or more	1 449	1 449	69	187	510	35	33	22	78	14
Not computed	90	90	25	10	22	–	–	8	6	–
Median	25.1	25.1	29.7	22.9	25.0	19.0	47.3	27.9	22.7	27.1
$20,000 to $34,999	4 591	4 591	635	775	1 182	187	84	383	329	39
Less than 20 percent	2 846	2 846	342	428	797	119	73	176	123	12
20 to 24 percent	805	805	128	218	210	11	–	115	124	14
25 to 29 percent	439	439	58	84	77	33	6	39	31	–
30 to 34 percent	174	174	27	14	37	–	–	12	24	13
35 percent or more	322	322	80	31	56	24	5	41	27	–
Not computed	5	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.7	16.7	18.8	17.9	16.0	13.8	14.7	20.7	21.7	22.7
$35,000 to $49,999	4 745	4 745	705	739	972	342	184	359	412	88
Less than 20 percent	3 713	3 713	401	622	823	253	117	179	321	66
20 to 24 percent	629	629	173	91	105	53	18	120	70	22
25 to 29 percent	256	256	89	16	26	12	30	44	21	–
30 to 34 percent	78	78	23	5	8	7	7	16	–	–
35 percent or more	69	69	19	5	10	17	12	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.4	14.4	18.7	14.7	12.7	15.7	16.6	20.0	16.4	14.7
$50,000 or more	4 938	4 938	1 149	544	900	316	434	427	293	97
Less than 20 percent	4 398	4 398	952	506	836	293	343	402	261	97
20 to 24 percent	362	362	117	34	43	23	46	19	22	–
25 to 29 percent	128	128	48	4	21	–	28	–	10	–
30 to 34 percent	25	25	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
35 percent or more	25	25	20	–	–	–	5	6	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.8	11.8	13.7	11.0	10.0	11.5	13.4	13.4	12.6	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**10 860**	**10 860**	**1 757**	**1 218**	**5 114**	**162**	**195**	**367**	**492**	**394**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	138	138	–	–	138	–	–	–	–	73
$100 to $199	874	874	41	29	666	8	–	–	20	82
$200 to $299	1 799	1 799	127	203	933	18	–	36	71	36
$300 to $399	3 211	3 211	488	469	1 404	24	19	72	142	92
$400 to $499	2 449	2 449	564	244	982	71	61	128	154	82
$500 to $599	1 313	1 313	324	173	583	8	87	87	74	29
$600 to $749	461	461	111	35	188	16	19	30	23	–
$750 to $999	68	68	32	3	25	–	9	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	37	37	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	510	510	70	62	158	17	–	14	8	–
Median (dollars)	377	377	426	375	356	419	515	432	403	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	3 264	3 264	200	281	2 055	24	7	25	76	269
Less than 20 percent	101	101	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	48
20 to 24 percent	155	155	11	10	117	–	–	–	10	41
25 to 29 percent	159	159	–	–	127	–	–	–	–	26
30 to 34 percent	185	185	–	4	162	–	–	–	–	37
35 percent or more	2 284	2 284	133	225	1 372	24	–	16	57	102
Not computed	380	380	56	42	176	–	7	9	9	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0	50.0+	31.6
$10,000 to $19,999	2 660	2 660	379	415	1 260	32	54	80	174	79
Less than 20 percent	342	342	27	12	200	8	–	12	5	–
20 to 24 percent	430	430	65	49	186	–	–	7	17	7
25 to 29 percent	617	617	82	100	302	–	–	21	34	23
30 to 34 percent	387	387	44	119	158	–	7	–	51	–
35 percent or more	719	719	138	101	373	7	47	31	67	49
Not computed	165	165	23	34	41	17	–	9	–	–
Median	28.9	28.9	30.5	31.2	28.7	14.7	45.4	28.9	33.0	36.8
$20,000 to $34,999	3 056	3 056	646	326	1 217	43	50	163	145	35
Less than 20 percent	1 712	1 712	311	163	700	24	19	62	100	13
20 to 24 percent	749	749	213	100	274	14	16	55	24	16
25 to 29 percent	309	309	66	28	121	5	15	19	5	6
30 to 34 percent	147	147	40	17	63	–	–	13	7	–
35 percent or more	50	50	9	5	33	–	–	9	5	–
Not computed	89	89	7	13	26	–	–	5	4	–
Median	19.0	19.0	20.2	19.6	18.8	19.5	21.9	21.5	17.4	21.4
$35,000 or more	1 880	1 880	532	196	582	63	84	99	97	11
Less than 20 percent	1 760	1 760	520	193	530	55	84	99	97	11
20 to 24 percent	55	55	12	3	28	8	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	58	58	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.7	13.3	13.7	16.0	11.8	13.7	17.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 125	Tract 126
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**441**	**611**	**831**	**1 417**	**909**	**875**	**284**	**968**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	**293**	**233**	**367**	**928**	**485**	**428**	**146**	**564**
Less than $300	51	7	24	19	7	8	10	26
$300 to $399	70	73	64	64	73	23	24	43
$400 to $499	78	90	93	152	111	93	37	123
$500 to $599	44	20	76	196	65	69	41	135
$600 to $799	36	35	84	217	123	112	26	124
$800 to $999	14	8	4	170	73	57	8	77
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	22	81	14	59	–	15
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	29	5	7	–	21
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	425	445	503	621	574	628	504	562
Not mortgaged	**148**	**378**	**464**	**489**	**424**	**447**	**138**	**404**
Less than $100	–	17	6	–	–	–	–	2
$100 to $199	42	231	217	143	183	148	99	174
$200 to $299	83	114	214	292	199	171	39	182
$300 to $399	23	16	27	43	38	119	–	38
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	4	9	–	8
$500 or more	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	231	181	203	225	211	238	182	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $20,000	181	268	259	150	229	178	124	227
Less than 20 percent	31	109	99	24	106	57	54	80
20 to 24 percent	17	27	45	20	41	36	14	20
25 to 29 percent	13	16	34	22	12	5	19	23
30 to 34 percent	24	36	15	12	7	5	6	31
35 percent or more	90	74	62	55	58	75	26	71
Not computed	6	6	4	17	5	–	5	2
Median	35.8	24.1	23.2	30.2	20.7	24.4	22.0	27.7
$20,000 to $34,999	140	147	247	361	229	258	89	243
Less than 20 percent	105	125	172	234	129	171	42	153
20 to 24 percent	25	14	47	57	40	41	21	30
25 to 29 percent	10	8	24	21	22	10	21	26
30 to 34 percent	–	–	4	15	16	6	5	15
35 percent or more	–	–	–	34	22	30	–	19
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.4	15.4	14.2	16.9	18.4	15.3	20.6	16.6
$35,000 to $49,999	71	146	176	354	240	236	49	250
Less than 20 percent	64	127	148	278	202	200	49	207
20 to 24 percent	7	19	12	48	22	10	–	41
25 to 29 percent	–	–	6	21	16	16	–	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	5	7	–	10	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.0	12.2	11.6	15.1	11.7	13.8	12.4	14.3
$50,000 or more	49	50	149	552	211	203	22	248
Less than 20 percent	49	50	143	451	190	179	22	219
20 to 24 percent	–	–	6	72	16	17	–	17
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	20	5	7	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
35 percent or more	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0+	10.0+	10.0+	12.6	10.9	10.1	10.8	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**434**	**802**	**300**	**1 482**	**453**	**430**	**247**	**239**
GROSS RENT								
Less than $100	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	43	162	9	41	12	24	31	13
$200 to $299	21	148	47	149	39	71	27	39
$300 to $399	145	190	150	504	176	130	76	106
$400 to $499	78	141	29	388	148	116	67	37
$500 to $599	115	110	27	239	35	53	33	21
$600 to $749	8	24	3	69	19	7	–	9
$750 to $999	–	–	–	23	5	–	6	2
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
No cash rent	24	7	35	69	19	16	7	12
Median (dollars)	398	331	348	403	395	393	364	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $10,000	182	308	73	230	104	104	59	52
Less than 20 percent	9	11	–	–	–	–	9	–
20 to 24 percent	–	49	–	11	–	–	–	6
25 to 29 percent	9	29	–	–	–	–	–	12
30 to 34 percent	10	49	4	–	–	2	–	3
35 percent or more	136	149	69	167	79	87	50	19
Not computed	18	21	–	52	25	15	–	12
Median	50.0+	36.3	48.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.3
$10,000 to $19,999	87	164	121	322	138	110	79	45
Less than 20 percent	10	39	–	27	23	12	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5	29	20	65	25	14	12	21
25 to 29 percent	10	35	38	66	15	54	23	11
30 to 34 percent	6	40	31	69	31	15	17	6
35 percent or more	50	21	6	73	38	15	20	7
Not computed	6	–	26	22	6	–	7	–
Median	38.4	27.0	28.6	29.4	30.5	27.7	30.3	25.7
$20,000 to $34,999	95	195	65	539	147	147	66	95
Less than 20 percent	46	91	27	274	91	123	34	60
20 to 24 percent	25	57	12	183	40	11	16	20
25 to 29 percent	9	47	10	32	11	7	9	8
30 to 34 percent	15	–	7	43	5	–	7	7
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	9	7	–	6	–	–
Median	20.3	20.6	20.4	19.8	18.8	16.6	19.8	18.6
$35,000 or more	70	135	41	391	64	69	43	47
Less than 20 percent	60	135	41	379	47	69	43	47
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	12	10	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	10	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Median	12.6	13.4	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	10.0+

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Kankakee County			Bradley village, Kankakee County					Kankakee city, Kankakee County	
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**463**	**1 128**	**1 129**	**1 160**	**135**	**827**	**384**	**267**	–	–
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**400**	**878**	**775**	**831**	**70**	**363**	**143**	**143**	–	–
Less than $300	5	26	9	26	7	24	6	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	17	56	66	–	64	17	8	–	–
$400 to $499	6	88	124	169	18	93	38	28	–	–
$500 to $599	19	130	133	229	14	76	31	63	–	–
$600 to $799	72	423	189	274	31	84	29	28	–	–
$800 to $999	102	149	161	56	–	–	18	9	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	137	39	74	11	–	22	–	7	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	41	6	29	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	994	675	656	569	571	501	548	553	–	–
Not mortgaged	**63**	**250**	**354**	**329**	**65**	**464**	**241**	**124**	–	–
Less than $100	–	6	–	8	–	6	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	4	84	111	187	13	217	147	32	–	–
$200 to $299	13	140	189	118	42	214	77	92	–	–
$300 to $399	26	20	43	16	10	27	17	–	–	–
$400 to $499	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	7	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	371	217	223	187	238	203	188	224	–	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	6	97	128	252	49	259	133	22	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	32	16	83	20	99	68	8	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	20	63	6	45	13	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	21	16	–	–	34	18	6	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	20	12	22	6	15	12	–	–	–
35 percent or more	6	16	47	78	17	62	22	8	–	–
Not computed	–	8	17	6	–	4	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	28.0	31.5	23.2	23.8	23.2	19.8	27.5	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	27	344	264	309	17	243	109	97	–	–
Less than 20 percent	16	146	180	117	9	172	76	54	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	106	22	124	–	47	12	35	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	39	13	31	8	24	13	8	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	12	15	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	41	34	23	–	–	8	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.2	21.2	16.8	21.5	19.6	14.0	15.5	17.9	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	89	327	289	364	44	176	90	65	–	–
Less than 20 percent	34	147	220	289	37	148	90	58	–	–
20 to 24 percent	12	120	41	65	7	12	–	7	–	–
25 to 29 percent	24	44	21	10	–	6	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	16	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	12	–	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.4	20.7	15.4	16.4	16.7	11.6	10.0–	13.8	–	–
$50,000 or more	341	360	448	235	25	149	52	83	–	–
Less than 20 percent	254	335	363	219	25	143	52	67	–	–
20 to 24 percent	42	19	56	12	–	6	–	16	–	–
25 to 29 percent	28	–	20	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.7	13.7	13.6	12.3	10.5	10.0–	12.0	10.0–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**166**	**296**	**1 295**	**469**	**26**	**300**	**236**	**187**	–	–
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	41	20	–	9	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	127	71	–	47	63	22	–	–
$300 to $399	–	72	416	142	–	150	89	88	–	–
$400 to $499	61	128	375	141	13	29	48	13	–	–
$500 to $599	77	57	190	74	13	27	10	49	–	–
$600 to $749	19	30	62	13	–	3	12	7	–	–
$750 to $999	9	–	23	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	9	61	8	–	35	11	8	–	–
Median (dollars)	523	435	408	398	500	348	341	390	–	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	7	17	176	76	–	73	78	54	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	11	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	8	125	57	–	69	57	42	–	–
Not computed	7	9	40	9	–	–	21	12	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	–	48.8	50.0+	50.0+	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	54	53	272	174	–	121	70	50	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	27	5	–	–	7	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	65	17	–	20	12	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	21	61	34	–	38	23	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	–	37	51	–	31	5	32	–	–
35 percent or more	47	23	68	67	–	6	23	5	–	–
Not computed	–	9	14	–	–	26	–	8	–	–
Median	45.4	35.3	28.0	33.0	–	28.6	28.5	32.5	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	39	127	480	139	7	65	56	59	–	–
Less than 20 percent	8	53	250	94	–	27	18	24	–	–
20 to 24 percent	16	46	151	24	7	12	25	32	–	–
25 to 29 percent	15	19	32	5	–	10	13	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	40	7	–	7	–	3	–	–
35 percent or more	–	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	7	4	–	9	–	–	–	–
Median	23.6	21.1	19.7	17.3	22.5	20.4	22.0	20.9	–	–
$35,000 or more	66	99	367	80	19	41	32	24	–	–
Less than 20 percent	66	99	355	80	19	41	29	24	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	12	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.2	11.8	13.2	13.5	17.5	12.8	11.7	13.2	–	–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee city, Kankakee County—Con.								
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**97**	**434**	**283**	**460**	**4**	**–**	**717**	**819**	**497**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**67**	**293**	**84**	**147**	**4**	**–**	**349**	**410**	**253**
Less than $300	14	51	7	–	–	–	7	8	–
$300 to $399	13	70	26	73	–	–	66	23	76
$400 to $499	32	78	12	56	–	–	91	87	89
$500 to $599	–	44	14	6	–	–	48	63	13
$600 to $799	8	36	19	4	–	–	88	106	67
$800 to $999	–	14	6	8	4	–	24	57	8
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	59	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Median (dollars)	410	425	475	401	825	–	519	638	444
Not mortgaged	**30**	**141**	**199**	**313**	**–**	**–**	**368**	**409**	**244**
Less than $100	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	30	42	81	218	–	–	178	116	134
$200 to $299	–	76	88	72	–	–	169	165	78
$300 to $399	–	23	18	6	–	–	21	119	14
$400 to $499	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	9	3
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Median (dollars)	163	227	220	173	–	–	202	247	195
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	31	181	124	219	–	–	222	158	244
Less than 20 percent	11	31	28	89	–	–	99	37	44
20 to 24 percent	5	17	30	21	–	–	41	36	69
25 to 29 percent	8	13	11	16	–	–	12	5	53
30 to 34 percent	–	24	7	30	–	–	7	5	12
35 percent or more	7	90	48	57	–	–	58	75	66
Not computed	–	6	–	6	–	–	5	–	–
Median	24.5	35.8	26.8	24.2	–	–	21.2	31.0	25.8
$20,000 to $34,999	13	133	78	123	4	–	181	234	97
Less than 20 percent	6	98	60	109	–	–	119	153	52
20 to 24 percent	7	25	12	14	–	–	40	35	20
25 to 29 percent	–	10	6	–	–	–	16	10	10
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	15
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	30	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.4	15.9	13.0	14.5	32.5	–	16.8	15.4	18.8
$35,000 to $49,999	30	71	50	93	–	–	191	224	96
Less than 20 percent	30	64	44	81	–	–	164	188	69
20 to 24 percent	–	7	6	12	–	–	17	10	19
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	16	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	13.0	10.0–	10.9	–	–	11.5	13.8	13.0
$50,000 or more	23	49	31	25	–	–	123	203	60
Less than 20 percent	23	49	31	25	–	–	110	179	60
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	10.1	10.1	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**355**	**428**	**503**	**776**	**–**	**–**	**446**	**425**	**1 405**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	73	–	9	20	–	–	–	–	12
$100 to $199	82	43	26	162	–	–	12	24	224
$200 to $299	36	21	101	148	–	–	39	71	440
$300 to $399	81	139	136	190	–	–	176	130	386
$400 to $499	65	78	122	128	–	–	148	116	102
$500 to $599	18	115	53	97	–	–	35	48	108
$600 to $749	–	8	9	24	–	–	19	7	75
$750 to $999	–	–	12	–	–	–	5	–	4
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	18
No cash rent	–	24	35	7	–	–	12	16	36
Median (dollars)	248	399	376	324	–	–	395	392	302
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	260	182	315	308	–	–	104	104	565
Less than 20 percent	48	9	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	41	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	26	9	–	29	–	–	–	–	45
30 to 34 percent	37	10	7	49	–	–	–	2	29
35 percent or more	93	136	263	149	–	–	79	87	467
Not computed	15	18	45	21	–	–	25	15	24
Median	31.0	50.0+	50.0+	36.3	–	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	73	81	126	164	–	–	138	110	337
Less than 20 percent	–	10	–	39	–	–	23	12	110
20 to 24 percent	7	5	18	29	–	–	25	14	65
25 to 29 percent	23	10	16	35	–	–	15	54	99
30 to 34 percent	–	6	7	40	–	–	31	15	22
35 percent or more	43	44	80	21	–	–	38	15	36
Not computed	–	6	5	–	–	–	6	–	5
Median	36.6	37.3	38.4	27.0	–	–	30.5	27.7	24.3
$20,000 to $34,999	22	95	54	188	–	–	147	147	373
Less than 20 percent	–	46	40	91	–	–	91	123	214
20 to 24 percent	16	25	4	50	–	–	40	11	71
25 to 29 percent	6	9	4	47	–	–	11	7	14
30 to 34 percent	–	15	6	–	–	–	5	–	30
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11
Median	23.4	20.3	16.9	20.3	–	–	18.8	16.6	18.4
$35,000 or more	–	70	8	116	–	–	57	64	130
Less than 20 percent	–	60	3	116	–	–	47	64	121
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Not computed	–	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	2
Median	–	12.6	12.5	12.3	–	–	13.0	13.3	10.4

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkokee County—Con.			Remainder of Kankokee County					
	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 076**	**197**	**17**	**521**	**929**	**570**	**969**	**289**	**165**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**567**	**99**	**14**	**303**	**661**	**326**	**682**	**187**	**104**
Less than $300	5	10	–	10	26	12	23	–	–
$300 to $399	45	24	–	25	58	55	85	10	23
$400 to $499	160	15	–	29	62	69	138	51	19
$500 to $599	87	30	–	42	111	61	121	69	29
$600 to $799	145	20	–	56	191	76	189	25	23
$800 to $999	39	–	2	63	160	31	69	6	10
$1,000 to $1,499	53	–	3	76	38	20	24	26	–
$1,500 to $1,999	33	–	9	2	15	2	25	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Median (dollars)	582	502	1 611	744	673	531	569	541	529
Not mortgaged	**509**	**98**	**3**	**218**	**268**	**244**	**287**	**102**	**61**
Less than $100	5	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
$100 to $199	202	59	–	73	92	117	147	6	33
$200 to $299	191	39	–	95	113	84	104	69	28
$300 to $399	69	–	–	35	57	34	20	27	–
$400 to $499	33	–	3	6	–	–	11	–	–
$500 or more	9	–	–	9	6	–	5	–	–
Median (dollars)	219	189	425	241	228	197	198	257	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	274	91	3	108	159	114	124	44	27
Less than 20 percent	124	33	–	39	53	77	69	11	7
20 to 24 percent	32	14	–	11	22	9	10	–	7
25 to 29 percent	17	19	–	12	10	2	–	6	–
30 to 34 percent	15	–	–	13	5	10	10	–	7
35 percent or more	86	20	3	27	69	14	35	27	6
Not computed	–	5	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Median	22.0	23.6	50.0+	25.4	27.2	17.3	19.0	44.5	24.6
$20,000 to $34,999	255	61	3	92	187	112	187	57	39
Less than 20 percent	173	27	–	54	99	88	119	57	30
20 to 24 percent	36	21	–	12	24	5	11	–	9
25 to 29 percent	12	13	–	5	40	5	33	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–
35 percent or more	17	–	3	20	20	9	24	–	–
Not computed	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.9	20.8	50.0+	17.5	16.1	14.3	13.8	13.0	12.4
$35,000 to $49,999	194	23	–	149	279	174	342	95	32
Less than 20 percent	160	23	–	110	173	148	253	83	32
20 to 24 percent	34	–	–	11	44	12	53	6	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	24	34	11	12	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	4	28	3	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.2	15.6	–	13.2	17.7	13.3	15.7	12.4	10.0–
$50,000 or more	353	22	11	172	304	170	316	93	67
Less than 20 percent	329	22	8	138	259	157	293	89	67
20 to 24 percent	18	–	–	14	30	4	23	4	–
25 to 29 percent	6	–	3	20	15	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.3	10.8	17.5	15.1	12.4	10.0–	11.5	10.2	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**574**	**202**	**–**	**160**	**560**	**141**	**162**	**29**	**71**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	62	31	–	–	30	8	8	–	–
$200 to $299	55	22	–	15	128	31	18	–	36
$300 to $399	95	71	–	59	183	49	24	19	–
$400 to $499	178	45	–	46	124	22	71	–	–
$500 to $599	76	33	–	15	56	3	8	10	30
$600 to $749	46	–	–	–	39	–	16	–	–
$750 to $999	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	28	–	–	25	–	28	17	–	5
Median (dollars)	418	346	–	393	370	353	419	352	271
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	177	40	–	23	109	9	24	–	8
Less than 20 percent	24	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	27	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	67	31	–	13	98	4	24	–	8
Not computed	13	–	–	10	–	5	–	–	–
Median	32.3	49.2	–	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	–	45.0
$10,000 to $19,999	159	72	–	36	115	58	32	–	27
Less than 20 percent	6	–	–	2	34	16	8	–	12
20 to 24 percent	11	12	–	9	22	4	–	–	7
25 to 29 percent	27	23	–	8	40	14	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	20	17	–	4	10	5	–	–	–
35 percent or more	76	20	–	7	9	5	7	–	8
Not computed	19	–	–	6	–	14	17	–	–
Median	35.8	30.3	–	27.5	25.2	25.7	14.7	–	21.1
$20,000 to $34,999	138	53	–	49	209	42	43	11	36
Less than 20 percent	61	34	–	33	116	29	24	11	9
20 to 24 percent	50	7	–	11	70	4	14	–	9
25 to 29 percent	18	5	–	–	23	–	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	3	–	3	–	–	13
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	9	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	5
Median	20.3	18.7	–	18.2	19.3	16.9	19.5	17.5	23.6
$35,000 or more	100	37	–	52	127	32	63	18	–
Less than 20 percent	82	37	–	42	127	26	55	18	–
20 to 24 percent	18	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	10	–	6	–	–	–
Median	17.1	13.3	–	12.5	12.0	11.7	13.7	15.5	–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**138**	**856**	**728**	**419**	**430**	**510**	**748**	**171**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	**109**	**438**	**318**	**234**	**205**	**345**	**424**	**138**
Less than $300	–	24	17	37	28	5	14	8
$300 to $399	–	70	63	43	25	20	55	7
$400 to $499	22	102	46	53	83	70	70	19
$500 to $599	10	106	67	60	41	89	69	6
$600 to $799	46	81	104	21	23	68	136	90
$800 to $999	19	36	5	–	3	42	34	8
$1,000 to $1,499	12	9	16	–	2	45	40	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	10	–	20	–	3	2	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–
Median (dollars)	663	518	534	478	448	588	604	631
Not mortgaged	**29**	**418**	**410**	**185**	**225**	**165**	**324**	**33**
Less than $100	–	16	9	12	8	–	4	–
$100 to $199	12	222	233	88	132	71	102	22
$200 to $299	6	140	142	43	60	66	130	–
$300 to $399	11	21	21	23	14	21	40	4
$400 to $499	–	16	5	15	–	2	38	–
$500 or more	–	3	–	4	11	5	10	7
Median (dollars)	221	190	187	195	185	215	231	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $20,000	12	288	253	280	160	85	149	13
Less than 20 percent	12	114	91	51	45	28	72	–
20 to 24 percent	–	35	34	19	27	19	2	–
25 to 29 percent	–	22	20	7	18	3	10	6
30 to 34 percent	–	33	14	55	19	–	30	–
35 percent or more	–	81	90	146	45	28	34	7
Not computed	–	3	4	2	6	7	1	–
Median	17.5	24.1	24.9	36.3	26.4	22.9	25.0	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	20	208	170	112	128	109	198	26
Less than 20 percent	6	135	132	86	95	34	128	6
20 to 24 percent	–	42	19	3	18	44	19	7
25 to 29 percent	–	18	5	23	13	21	17	–
30 to 34 percent	10	2	4	–	2	6	13	13
35 percent or more	4	11	10	–	–	4	21	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	32.0	16.3	11.5	15.3	14.6	22.3	18.0	27.5
$35,000 to $49,999	48	202	184	19	93	138	170	58
Less than 20 percent	32	193	173	12	83	110	137	36
20 to 24 percent	5	–	5	7	3	19	27	22
25 to 29 percent	11	–	6	–	7	–	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.1	12.6	11.8	10.0–	12.1	14.3	13.3	18.3
$50,000 or more	58	158	121	8	49	178	231	74
Less than 20 percent	42	132	121	8	47	150	215	74
20 to 24 percent	10	16	–	–	–	27	15	–
25 to 29 percent	6	10	–	–	–	1	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.7	10.6	10.5	10.0–	10.0–	12.7	10.3	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**23**	**346**	**271**	**304**	**190**	**65**	**108**	**39**
GROSS RENT								
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	29	21	22	4	3	–	–
$200 to $299	–	84	31	72	65	7	5	–
$300 to $399	–	85	90	112	55	17	29	11
$400 to $499	13	83	81	50	32	30	31	17
$500 to $599	–	15	32	5	–	–	22	11
$600 to $749	10	22	–	10	10	–	11	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	28	16	33	24	8	10	–
Median (dollars)	445	363	390	339	326	419	425	476
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $10,000	–	118	53	237	36	13	18	9
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	8	–	5	–	3	–
35 percent or more	–	95	39	177	23	11	15	9
Not computed	–	3	6	60	8	2	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	–	55	92	28	63	7	29	6
Less than 20 percent	–	9	18	–	4	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	16	4	13	31	–	3	–
25 to 29 percent	–	6	33	7	7	–	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	9	21	–	8	–	3	–
35 percent or more	–	10	9	8	11	5	9	6
Not computed	–	5	7	–	2	2	7	–
Median	–	25.0	28.1	25.7	24.3	45.0	31.7	37.5
$20,000 to $34,999	6	114	69	34	76	24	33	13
Less than 20 percent	6	81	50	28	49	13	16	13
20 to 24 percent	–	14	5	–	2	2	2	–
25 to 29 percent	–	7	14	6	9	5	13	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
35 percent or more	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	9	–	–	16	4	1	–
Median	17.5	17.6	18.1	10.0–	15.7	16.3	20.0	17.5
$35,000 or more	17	59	57	5	15	21	28	11
Less than 20 percent	17	48	54	5	9	21	26	11
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	11	3	–	2	–	2	–
Median	15.7	13.7	11.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.7	17.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kankakee County—Con.							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 126 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**7**	**16**	**–**	**21**	**192**	**56**	**87**	**951**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	**–**	**16**	**–**	**10**	**136**	**18**	**47**	**550**
Less than $300	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	26
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	43
$400 to $499	–	16	–	–	20	6	22	123
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	17	6	11	135
$600 to $799	–	–	–	–	35	6	6	124
$800 to $999	–	–	–	–	49	–	8	75
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	12
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	456	–	275	727	575	507	556
Not mortgaged	**7**	**–**	**–**	**11**	**56**	**38**	**40**	**401**
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	5	32	40	174
$200 to $299	7	–	–	11	30	6	–	182
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	38
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	275	–	–	275	281	180	175	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $20,000	–	–	–	–	7	20	33	224
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	7	20	21	80
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	31
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	68
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Median	–	–	–	–	12.5	16.2	13.9	27.4
$20,000 to $34,999	7	7	–	–	48	24	28	240
Less than 20 percent	7	7	–	–	10	18	15	153
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	30
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	26
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	16	–	5	15
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.5	17.5	–	–	32.5	15.0	10.0–	16.5
$35,000 to $49,999	–	9	–	–	49	12	26	250
Less than 20 percent	–	9	–	–	38	12	26	207
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	41
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	12.5	–	–	12.3	12.5	12.0	14.3
$50,000 or more	–	–	–	21	88	–	–	237
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	21	80	–	–	211
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	17
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	10.0–	12.2	–	–	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7**	**5**	**45**	**239**
GROSS RENT								
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	39
$300 to $399	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	106
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	37
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	21
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	12
Median (dollars)	388	–	–	–	–	575	420	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $10,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	52
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Median	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.0+	33.3
$10,000 to $19,999	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	45
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
35 percent or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Median	45.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.7
$20,000 to $34,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	95
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	20
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.6	18.6
$35,000 or more	–	–	–	–	7	5	6	47
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	47
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	12.5	10.0–

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Konkokee County					
		Total	Bourbonnais village	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
Occupied housing units	**29 788**	**29 788**	**4 363**	**7 198**	**538**	**176**	**1 306**	**2 848**	**1 193**	**647**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	455	455	137	–	–	–	–	70	–	–
1985 to 1988	1 019	1 019	247	18	9	7	–	112	16	–
1980 to 1984	1 482	1 482	412	339	10	4	79	169	26	9
1970 to 1979	6 549	6 549	2 107	730	166	17	149	1 131	79	141
1960 to 1969	5 017	5 017	581	1 045	106	4	178	561	244	156
1950 to 1959	5 325	5 325	546	1 416	195	76	251	507	347	158
1940 to 1949	2 804	2 804	219	1 086	38	20	271	189	125	91
1939 or earlier	7 137	7 137	114	2 564	14	48	378	109	356	92
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	219	219	40	85	20	–	–	40	6	9
1 bedroom	2 222	2 222	139	1 152	100	7	286	154	103	53
2 bedrooms	9 448	9 448	1 521	2 700	171	79	611	1 161	365	293
3 bedrooms	13 175	13 175	1 820	2 376	207	69	266	1 202	530	252
4 bedrooms	3 948	3 948	757	717	32	21	128	263	178	33
5 or more bedrooms	776	776	86	168	8	–	15	28	11	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	29 731	29 731	4 363	7 171	538	176	1 302	2 848	1 193	647
Source of water, public system or private company	21 698	21 698	4 308	7 152	357	166	1 301	2 757	1 157	492
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 615	20 615	4 337	7 120	272	161	1 306	2 822	1 126	497
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	102	102	11	22	–	–	–	–	7	9
Owner-occupied housing units	73	73	11	9	–	–	–	–	7	9
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	23 474	23 474	3 440	6 300	451	172	1 042	2 081	1 108	574
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 699	1 699	–	28	21	–	4	–	5	6
Electricity	3 573	3 573	876	734	34	4	232	725	68	67
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	623	623	–	31	–	–	16	–	6	–
All other fuels	350	350	47	78	22	–	12	38	6	–
No fuel used	69	69	–	27	10	–	–	4	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 986	1 986	115	960	96	10	284	128	42	64
1	10 279	10 279	1 502	3 063	171	76	542	1 203	469	259
2	12 802	12 802	2 048	2 410	216	61	423	1 073	503	288
3 or more	4 721	4 721	698	765	55	29	57	444	179	36
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**20 975**	**20 975**	**2 713**	**4 181**	**334**	**118**	**666**	**1 456**	**859**	**451**
1989 to March 1990	1 883	1 883	384	300	22	5	61	174	68	66
1985 to 1988	4 638	4 638	844	690	83	4	73	367	186	107
1980 to 1984	2 700	2 700	345	432	45	–	55	158	118	14
1970 to 1979	5 543	5 543	772	1 021	104	25	111	434	164	100
1969 or earlier	6 211	6 211	368	1 738	80	84	366	323	323	164
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 813**	**8 813**	**1 650**	**3 017**	**204**	**58**	**640**	**1 392**	**334**	**196**
1989 to March 1990	2 810	2 810	644	986	42	17	138	531	132	108
1985 to 1988	3 558	3 558	733	1 157	94	19	246	622	147	68
1980 to 1984	1 252	1 252	183	426	21	17	123	157	34	4
1970 to 1979	795	795	84	290	47	–	115	76	16	16
1969 or earlier	398	398	6	158	–	5	18	6	5	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	782	782	39	352	22	12	51	33	43	9
Householder 65 years and over	7 704	7 704	686	2 618	146	53	571	534	390	196
Owner-occupied housing units	5 934	5 934	396	1 715	46	53	348	313	360	167
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	29	–	5	–	–	–	–	7	–
No telephone in unit	94	94	–	59	7	–	–	–	12	–
No vehicle available	1 326	1 326	84	704	59	5	218	88	25	25
Complete plumbing facilities	29 686	29 686	4 352	7 176	538	176	1 306	2 848	1 186	638
1.00 or less persons per room	29 175	29 175	4 309	7 023	516	176	1 266	2 828	1 178	607
1.01 or more persons per room	511	511	43	153	22	–	40	20	8	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	102	102	11	22	–	–	–	–	7	9
1.00 or less persons per room	96	96	11	22	–	–	–	–	7	9
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 082	39 082	49 608	35 728	40 250	28 168	26 402	43 754	39 767	25 112
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 071	24 071	29 095	19 310	10 349	18 540	20 345	26 826	24 435	19 891
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 554	2 554	259	912	109	12	195	289	97	83
Owner-occupied housing units	994	994	51	219	22	–	59	59	35	32
Renter-occupied housing units	1 560	1 560	208	693	87	12	136	230	62	51

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Konkokee County	Konkokee city, Konkokee County						Remainder of Konkokee County
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	**2 365**	**253**	**169**	**1 129**	**1 126**	**1 269**	**1 410**	**488**	**1 223**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	112	–	7	–	11	–	–	–	32
1980 to 1984	169	–	4	79	20	43	145	9	8
1970 to 1979	1 013	107	17	143	79	101	50	125	163
1960 to 1969	358	46	4	151	238	129	116	114	246
1950 to 1959	379	87	69	170	304	135	295	101	209
1940 to 1949	165	6	20	219	125	181	130	71	127
1939 or earlier	99	7	48	367	349	680	674	68	438
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	40	20	–	–	6	50	–	9	–
1 bedroom	131	92	7	286	103	358	131	53	110
2 bedrooms	1 015	68	79	539	330	367	423	235	285
3 bedrooms	905	58	69	196	498	301	600	161	572
4 bedrooms	246	7	14	93	178	133	200	23	184
5 or more bedrooms	28	8	–	15	11	60	56	7	72
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 365	253	169	1 125	1 126	1 246	1 410	488	1 223
Source of water, public system or private company	2 314	253	159	1 124	1 126	1 269	1 410	474	641
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 349	253	154	1 129	1 126	1 262	1 400	479	645
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	9	7
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 664	191	165	865	1 041	1 098	1 195	439	949
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	14	–	4	5	–	5	–	87
Electricity	663	22	4	232	68	116	201	49	112
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	16	6	–	9	–	31
All other fuels	38	16	–	12	6	38	–	–	44
No fuel used	–	10	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	99	85	10	284	42	271	113	53	106
1	996	106	76	467	424	584	550	222	425
2	897	40	54	342	487	317	528	199	490
3 or more	373	22	29	36	173	97	219	14	202
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 160**	**82**	**111**	**515**	**797**	**439**	**1 011**	**342**	**881**
1989 to March 1990	166	–	5	54	63	26	58	58	32
1985 to 1988	290	–	4	44	186	41	150	88	156
1980 to 1984	124	9	–	33	106	57	160	7	143
1970 to 1979	337	42	25	73	145	103	280	80	249
1969 or earlier	243	31	77	311	297	212	363	109	301
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 205**	**171**	**58**	**614**	**329**	**830**	**399**	**146**	**342**
1989 to March 1990	484	42	17	133	127	309	127	87	64
1985 to 1988	505	65	19	225	147	297	178	53	138
1980 to 1984	142	21	17	123	34	110	56	–	100
1970 to 1979	68	43	–	115	16	30	22	6	34
1969 or earlier	6	–	5	18	5	84	16	–	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	33	7	12	51	43	221	6	–	20
Householder 65 years and over	414	117	46	510	353	428	502	151	348
Owner-occupied housing units	233	17	46	287	323	213	363	122	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	7	–	–	12	40	–	–	–
No vehicle available	68	59	5	218	25	170	108	25	77
Complete plumbing facilities	2 365	253	169	1 129	1 126	1 261	1 410	479	1 216
1.00 or less persons per room	2 357	238	169	1 097	1 118	1 220	1 393	448	1 170
1.01 or more persons per room	8	15	–	32	8	41	17	31	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	9	7
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	9	7
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 130	27 099	28 598	23 871	40 492	26 526	47 272	25 327	34 200
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 931	7 590	18 540	19 709	23 985	16 984	22 969	19 781	23 941
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	227	83	12	195	97	307	74	59	114
Owner-occupied housing units	51	5	–	59	35	28	31	27	45
Renter-occupied housing units	176	78	12	136	62	279	43	32	69

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshald are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Konkokee County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee Caunty					
		Totol	Baurbonnais village	Konkokee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 122	Tract 125
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**17 211**	**17 211**	**2 654**	**3 627**	**238**	**107**	**606**	**1 417**	**814**	**279**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**10 070**	**10 070**	**1 994**	**1 647**	**175**	**35**	**233**	**928**	**383**	**141**
Less than $300	345	345	40	53	22	9	7	19	8	10
$300 to $399	1 059	1 059	73	322	20	15	73	64	23	24
$400 to $499	1 943	1 943	218	439	35	6	90	152	93	37
$500 to $599	1 887	1 887	282	212	6	5	20	196	69	36
$600 to $799	2 732	2 732	670	355	84	–	35	217	107	26
$800 to $999	1 207	1 207	391	124	8	–	8	170	39	8
$1,000 to $1,499	695	695	244	95	–	–	–	81	44	–
$1,500 ta $1,999	166	166	58	33	–	–	–	29	–	–
$2,000 or more	36	36	18	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollors)	589	589	707	505	605	339	445	621	597	498
Not mortgaged	**7 141**	**7 141**	**660**	**1 980**	**63**	**72**	**373**	**489**	**431**	**138**
Less thon $100	90	90	6	22	–	–	17	–	–	–
$100 to $199	3 226	3 226	199	956	52	26	226	143	144	99
$200 to $299	2 880	2 880	342	731	–	42	114	292	164	39
$300 to $399	727	727	89	214	4	4	16	43	114	–
$400 to $499	145	145	13	48	–	–	–	–	9	–
$500 or more	73	73	11	9	7	–	–	11	–	–
Median (dollors)	207	207	226	201	176	221	181	225	236	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon $20,000	3 857	3 857	217	1 180	44	28	268	150	164	124
Less than 20 percent	1 508	1 508	48	449	11	18	109	24	57	54
20 to 24 percent	568	568	20	229	5	4	27	20	36	14
25 to 29 percent	333	333	37	112	14	–	16	22	5	19
30 to 34 percent	306	306	32	54	–	–	36	12	5	6
35 percent or more	1 071	1 071	63	320	14	6	74	55	61	26
Not computed	71	71	17	16	–	–	6	17	–	5
Median	23.4	23.4	29.3	22.9	27.1	15.0	24.1	30.2	23.5	22.0
$20,000 to $34,999	4 176	4 176	635	929	39	58	142	361	248	84
Less thon 20 percent	2 575	2 575	342	639	12	53	120	234	171	42
20 to 24 percent	746	746	128	168	14	–	14	57	41	16
25 to 29 percent	397	397	58	61	–	5	8	21	5	21
30 to 34 percent	153	153	27	22	13	–	–	15	6	5
35 percent or more	300	300	80	34	–	–	–	34	25	–
Not computed	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.6	16.6	18.8	15.5	22.7	11.5	15.6	16.9	14.9	20.0
$35,000 to $49,999	4 518	4 518	692	805	79	12	146	354	232	49
Less thon 20 percent	3 548	3 548	401	692	57	12	127	278	200	49
20 to 24 percent	583	583	166	73	22	–	19	48	10	–
25 to 29 percent	250	250	89	26	–	–	–	21	16	–
30 to 34 percent	78	78	23	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	59	59	13	6	–	–	–	7	6	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.5	14.5	18.5	12.6	15.8	10.0	12.2	15.1	13.7	12.4
$50,000 or more	4 660	4 660	1 110	713	76	9	50	552	170	22
Less thon 20 percent	4 155	4 155	913	672	76	9	50	451	158	22
20 to 24 percent	340	340	117	33	–	–	–	72	12	–
25 ta 29 percent	115	115	48	8	–	–	–	20	–	–
30 to 34 percent	25	25	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	25	25	20	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.7	11.7	13.9	10.0–	11.3	10.0–	10.0–	12.6	10.0–	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 226**	**8 226**	**1 650**	**3 017**	**204**	**58**	**640**	**1 392**	**334**	**191**
GROSS RENT										
Less thon $100	91	91	–	91	51	–	12	–	–	–
$100 to $199	584	584	35	382	29	–	135	35	18	10
$200 to $299	1 346	1 346	127	573	27	5	111	149	65	27
$300 to $399	2 530	2 530	455	925	62	20	162	479	92	76
$400 to $499	1 896	1 896	539	533	24	7	110	372	89	53
$500 to $599	980	980	287	297	11	10	88	202	37	12
$600 to $749	316	316	111	78	–	–	15	69	7	–
$750 to $999	52	52	32	9	–	–	–	23	–	6
$1,000 or more	26	26	–	26	–	–	–	–	13	–
No cash rent	405	405	64	103	–	16	7	63	13	7
Median (dollors)	378	378	424	348	290	358	330	400	393	348
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon $10,000	1 941	1 941	189	1 023	138	12	219	219	73	38
Less than 20 percent	68	68	–	68	41	–	11	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	122	122	11	84	17	–	40	11	–	–
25 to 29 percent	105	105	–	73	7	–	29	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	120	120	–	99	29	–	37	–	–	–
35 percent or more	1 331	1 331	128	632	37	12	89	162	61	38
Not computed	195	195	50	67	7	–	13	46	12	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5	30.1	50.0+	33.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	2 117	2 117	363	791	42	24	154	306	79	65
Less thon 20 percent	266	266	27	124	–	–	39	27	12	–
20 to 24 percent	351	351	59	130	7	5	29	59	4	12
25 to 29 percent	509	509	82	201	8	–	35	66	33	23
30 to 34 percent	338	338	44	123	–	6	35	69	15	17
35 percent or more	488	488	128	172	27	7	16	63	15	6
Not computed	165	165	23	41	–	6	–	22	–	7
Median	28.5	28.5	30.2	28.0	36.5	33.3	26.3	29.2	28.6	28.7
$20,000 to $34,999	2 498	2 498	596	767	13	12	147	498	120	59
Less thon 20 percent	1 467	1 467	291	499	13	7	65	254	96	27
20 to 24 percent	591	591	183	155	–	–	46	162	11	16
25 ta 29 percent	242	242	66	70	–	–	36	32	7	9
30 to 34 percent	101	101	40	17	–	5	–	43	–	7
35 percent or more	17	17	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	80	80	7	26	–	–	–	7	6	–
Median	18.6	18.6	20.1	17.8	17.5	19.3	20.9	19.8	16.5	20.8
$35,000 or mare	1 670	1 670	502	436	11	10	120	369	62	29
Less thon 20 percent	1 557	1 557	490	389	11	–	120	357	62	29
20 to 24 percent	55	55	12	28	–	–	–	12	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	51	51	–	12	–	10	–	–	–	–
Median	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.1	17.5	–	13.1	13.1	12.5	11.2

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bourbonnais village, Kankakee County	Kankakee city, Kankakee County						Remainder of Kankakee County
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 129**	**73**	**100**	**455**	**758**	**389**	**908**	**192**	**753**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**775**	**43**	**35**	**147**	**365**	**174**	**421**	**94**	**365**
Less than $300	9	14	9	–	8	–	5	10	10
$300 to $399	56	13	15	73	23	76	32	24	47
$400 to $499	124	16	6	56	87	53	109	15	81
$500 to $599	133	–	5	6	63	13	57	25	101
$600 to $799	189	–	–	4	101	24	118	20	73
$800 to $999	161	–	–	8	39	8	39	–	34
$1,000 to $1,499	74	–	–	–	44	–	42	–	9
$1,500 to $1,999	29	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	10
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	656	329	339	401	603	420	613	480	538
Not mortgaged	**354**	**30**	**65**	**308**	**393**	**215**	**487**	**98**	**388**
Less than $100	–	–	–	17	–	–	5	–	16
$100 to $199	111	30	26	213	112	134	191	59	204
$200 to $299	189	–	35	72	158	78	180	39	131
$300 to $399	43	–	4	6	114	–	69	–	21
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	9	3	33	–	16
$500 or more	11	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Median (dollars)	223	163	214	173	245	189	220	189	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	128	31	28	219	144	211	224	91	226
Less than 20 percent	16	11	18	89	37	44	118	33	101
20 to 24 percent	20	5	4	21	36	69	32	14	31
25 to 29 percent	16	8	–	16	5	35	17	19	22
30 to 34 percent	12	–	–	30	5	12	–	–	20
35 percent or more	47	7	6	57	61	51	57	20	52
Not computed	17	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	–
Median	31.5	24.5	15.0	24.2	24.9	24.5	19.3	23.6	21.9
$20,000 to $34,999	264	13	51	118	224	67	212	56	181
Less than 20 percent	180	6	46	104	153	37	147	27	122
20 to 24 percent	22	7	–	14	35	20	36	16	33
25 to 29 percent	13	–	5	–	5	10	12	13	15
30 to 34 percent	15	–	–	–	6	–	12	–	–
35 percent or more	34	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	11
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Median	16.8	20.4	11.1	14.8	14.9	13.1	15.3	20.3	16.3
$35,000 to $49,999	289	21	12	93	220	66	173	23	197
Less than 20 percent	220	21	12	81	188	58	139	23	188
20 to 24 percent	41	–	–	12	10	–	34	–	–
25 to 29 percent	21	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.4	10.0–	10.0	10.9	13.7	11.3	15.7	15.6	12.8
$50,000 or more	448	8	9	25	170	45	299	22	149
Less than 20 percent	363	8	9	25	158	45	286	22	123
20 to 24 percent	56	–	–	–	12	–	13	–	16
25 to 29 percent	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.6	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.8	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 205**	**171**	**58**	**614**	**329**	**830**	**399**	**146**	**311**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	51	–	12	–	12	16	–	–
$100 to $199	35	29	–	135	18	116	54	10	29
$200 to $299	127	27	5	111	65	249	55	22	80
$300 to $399	391	57	20	162	92	301	39	71	74
$400 to $499	359	7	7	97	89	48	106	31	77
$500 to $599	153	–	10	75	32	79	54	12	10
$600 to $749	62	–	–	15	7	–	37	–	22
$750 to $999	23	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	13	7	6	–	–
No cash rent	55	–	16	7	13	18	28	–	19
Median (dollars)	405	220	358	324	391	309	417	340	359
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	165	129	12	219	73	335	121	19	101
Less than 20 percent	–	41	–	11	–	–	16	–	–
20 to 24 percent	11	17	–	40	–	–	27	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	7	–	29	–	19	18	–	20
30 to 34 percent	–	29	–	37	–	13	20	–	–
35 percent or more	120	28	12	89	61	297	40	19	78
Not computed	34	7	–	13	12	6	–	–	3
Median	49.6	27.1	50.0+	33.1	50.0+	50.0+	29.9	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	256	42	24	154	79	203	88	58	49
Less than 20 percent	27	–	–	39	12	44	6	–	9
20 to 24 percent	59	7	5	29	4	48	–	12	12
25 to 29 percent	61	8	–	35	33	68	19	23	6
30 to 34 percent	37	–	6	35	15	14	5	17	7
35 percent or more	58	27	7	16	15	24	39	6	10
Not computed	14	–	6	–	–	5	19	–	5
Median	27.9	36.5	33.3	26.3	28.6	25.5	36.2	28.7	25.8
$20,000 to $34,999	439	–	12	140	120	189	105	46	102
Less than 20 percent	230	–	7	65	96	144	61	27	78
20 to 24 percent	130	–	–	39	11	34	24	7	14
25 to 29 percent	32	–	–	36	7	–	11	5	7
30 to 34 percent	40	–	5	–	–	–	–	7	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Not computed	7	–	–	–	6	11	9	–	–
Median	19.6	–	19.3	20.6	16.5	15.3	18.7	19.1	17.6
$35,000 or more	345	–	10	101	57	103	85	23	59
Less than 20 percent	333	–	–	101	57	94	67	23	48
20 to 24 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	11
Median	13.1	–	–	11.8	12.5	12.0	16.9	10.6	13.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Konkakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
Occupied housing units	**4 526**	**4 526**	**3 100**	**211**	**722**	**140**	**146**	**79**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	108	108	72	–	72	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	187	187	71	–	32	21	–	–
1970 to 1979	804	804	512	99	176	25	33	7
1960 to 1969	899	899	403	57	59	39	17	28
1950 to 1959	916	916	642	37	165	25	30	20
1940 to 1949	602	602	530	9	116	6	23	–
1939 or earlier	1 010	1 010	870	9	102	24	43	24
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	48	48	48	19	10	–	10	–
1 bedroom	558	558	435	16	51	17	12	21
2 bedrooms	1 631	1 631	1 172	66	257	70	50	38
3 bedrooms	1 603	1 603	955	96	252	37	27	13
4 bedrooms	537	537	388	8	143	16	28	–
5 or mare bedrooms	149	149	102	6	9	–	19	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	4 497	4 497	3 092	211	722	140	146	79
Source of water, public system or private company	3 710	3 710	3 091	211	722	140	146	70
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 518	3 518	3 047	199	722	131	146	79
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	85	85	18	–	11	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	7	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	53	53	11	–	11	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	2 881	2 881	2 614	186	630	77	114	44
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	856	856	38	–	17	–	–	–
Electricity	655	655	443	25	75	63	32	35
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	63	63	5	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	71	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 096	1 096	782	67	94	46	29	12
1	1 932	1 932	1 462	88	402	86	51	44
2	1 073	1 073	660	50	165	8	41	23
3 or more	425	425	196	6	61	–	25	–
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	.7	1.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	**2 016**	**2 016**	**1 062**	**30**	**338**	**5**	**56**	**23**
1989 to March 1990	163	163	79	–	9	–	7	7
1985 to 1988	279	279	209	–	30	5	–	–
1980 to 1984	389	389	227	15	108	–	17	11
1970 to 1979	553	553	272	15	157	–	21	5
1969 or earlier	632	632	275	–	34	–	11	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**2 510**	**2 510**	**2 038**	**181**	**384**	**135**	**90**	**56**
1989 to March 1990	933	933	876	78	201	46	45	21
1985 to 1988	1 044	1 044	822	77	126	72	43	28
1980 to 1984	341	341	204	19	32	8	–	–
1970 to 1979	128	128	89	7	25	9	–	7
1969 or earlier	64	64	47	–	–	–	2	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	871	871	618	26	123	16	10	25
Householder 65 years and over	881	881	369	35	70	26	2	–
Owner-occupied housing units	591	591	168	–	54	–	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	77	77	42	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	332	332	192	27	8	17	2	–
Complete plumbing facilities	4 441	4 441	3 082	211	711	140	146	79
1.00 or less persons per room	4 063	4 063	2 836	211	624	128	132	56
1.01 or more persons per room	378	378	246	–	87	12	14	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	85	85	18	–	11	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	62	62	18	–	11	–	–	–
1.01 or mare persons per room	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 017	25 017	29 224	58 136	25 953	24 000	42 130	15 694
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 825	13 825	14 090	9 590	17 957	13 391	18 603	19 307
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 818	1 818	1 245	105	281	89	49	28
Owner-occupied housing units	457	457	177	–	73	–	14	7
Renter-occupied housing units	1 361	1 361	1 068	105	208	89	35	21

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkakee County								Remainder of Konkakee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
Occupied housing units	**199**	**716**	**814**	**140**	**146**	**666**	**328**	**79**	**132**	**1 041**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	32
1980 to 1984	–	32	–	21	–	–	18	–	6	68
1970 to 1979	93	176	69	25	33	66	36	7	20	190
1960 to 1969	51	59	97	39	17	66	46	28	79	350
1950 to 1959	37	159	164	25	30	120	82	20	17	225
1940 to 1949	9	116	136	6	23	204	36	–	3	69
1939 or earlier	9	102	348	24	43	210	110	24	3	107
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	19	10	–	–	10	9	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	16	45	131	17	12	177	16	21	3	108
2 bedrooms	60	257	274	70	50	251	172	38	32	316
3 bedrooms	96	252	290	37	27	134	101	13	90	484
4 bedrooms	8	143	100	16	28	58	28	–	5	97
5 or more bedrooms	–	9	19	–	19	37	11	7	2	36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	199	716	814	140	146	666	320	79	129	1 023
Source of water, public system or private company	199	716	814	140	146	666	328	70	103	357
Sewage disposal, public sewer	199	716	814	131	146	630	320	79	72	256
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Renter-occupied housing units	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	174	624	741	77	114	555	273	44	107	20
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	17	7	–	–	14	–	–	15	767
Electricity	25	75	61	63	32	97	55	35	10	125
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
All other fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	67	94	285	46	29	224	25	12	22	261
1	82	396	385	86	51	253	165	44	74	343
2	50	165	123	8	41	128	110	23	24	272
3 or more	–	61	21	–	25	61	28	–	12	165
Vehicles per household	.9	1.3	.9	.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**24**	**338**	**331**	**5**	**56**	**120**	**153**	**23**	**106**	**736**
1989 to March 1990	–	9	15	–	7	–	36	7	–	70
1985 to 1988	–	30	19	5	–	66	82	–	16	36
1980 to 1984	9	108	20	–	17	38	24	11	11	124
1970 to 1979	15	157	47	–	21	16	11	5	40	212
1969 or earlier	–	34	230	–	11	–	–	–	39	294
Renter-occupied housing units	**175**	**378**	**483**	**135**	**90**	**546**	**175**	**56**	**26**	**305**
1989 to March 1990	78	201	144	46	45	245	96	21	10	42
1985 to 1988	71	120	173	72	43	254	61	28	5	120
1980 to 1984	19	32	88	8	–	47	10	–	7	96
1970 to 1979	7	25	41	9	–	–	–	7	4	35
1969 or earlier	–	–	37	–	2	–	8	–	–	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	26	123	208	16	10	148	62	25	19	228
Householder 65 years and over	35	70	155	26	2	62	19	–	50	440
Owner-occupied housing units	–	54	103	–	–	–	11	–	46	355
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
No telephone in unit	–	–	32	–	–	10	–	–	–	35
No vehicle available	27	8	78	17	2	52	8	–	13	121
Complete plumbing facilities	199	705	807	140	146	666	328	79	132	979
1.00 or less persons per room	199	624	717	128	132	640	328	56	122	878
1.01 or more persons per room	–	81	90	12	14	26	–	23	10	101
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	62
1.00 or less persons per room	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	50 329	25 953	22 929	24 000	42 130	29 263	39 875	15 694	19 786	16 612
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 576	18 059	9 922	13 391	18 603	14 989	15 283	19 307	11 528	6 790
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	99	275	368	89	49	266	71	28	42	496
Owner-occupied housing units	–	73	57	–	14	15	11	7	21	251
Renter-occupied housing units	99	202	311	89	35	251	60	21	21	245

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kankakee County				
		Total	Kankakee city	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 122	Tract 125
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 544**	**1 544**	**946**	**30**	**330**	**5**	**56**	**5**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	**981**	**981**	**621**	**30**	**258**	**–**	**45**	**5**
Less than $300	100	100	49	–	42	–	–	–
$300 to $399	165	165	94	–	55	–	–	–
$400 to $499	251	251	177	16	72	–	–	–
$500 to $599	145	145	86	–	39	–	–	5
$600 to $799	191	191	138	14	36	–	5	–
$800 to $999	55	55	38	–	14	–	18	–
$1,000 to $1,499	38	38	26	–	–	–	15	–
$1,500 to $1,999	33	33	13	–	–	–	7	–
$2,000 or more	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	489	489	493	447	435	–	946	575
Not mortgaged	**563**	**563**	**325**	**–**	**72**	**5**	**11**	**–**
Less than $100	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	220	220	100	–	12	5	4	–
$200 to $299	199	199	147	–	41	–	7	–
$300 to $399	80	80	51	–	19	–	–	–
$400 to $499	30	30	12	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	22	22	15	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	223	223	239	–	243	175	261	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $20,000	695	695	356	–	153	–	14	–
Less than 20 percent	111	111	47	–	13	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	59	59	36	–	13	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	45	45	38	–	13	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	114	114	46	–	24	–	–	–
35 percent or more	347	347	183	–	84	–	14	–
Not computed	19	19	6	–	6	–	–	–
Median	35.6	35.6	35.8	–	40.5	–	50.0+	–
$20,000 to $34,999	401	401	241	–	78	5	10	5
Less than 20 percent	265	265	154	–	48	5	–	–
20 to 24 percent	59	59	42	–	25	–	–	5
25 to 29 percent	42	42	16	–	5	–	5	–
30 to 34 percent	21	21	15	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	14	14	14	–	–	–	5	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.7	16.7	17.5	–	18.5	10.0–	32.5	22.5
$35,000 to $49,999	215	215	167	9	59	–	4	–
Less than 20 percent	159	159	131	9	52	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	46	46	32	–	7	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	4	4	–	–	–	4	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.5	13.6	–	37.5	–
$50,000 or more	233	233	182	21	40	–	28	–
Less than 20 percent	198	198	159	21	40	–	16	–
20 to 24 percent	22	22	10	–	–	–	5	–
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13	–	–	–	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.3	13.3	13.6	10.0–	11.9	–	19.2	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**2 460**	**2 460**	**2 026**	**181**	**376**	**135**	**90**	**56**
GROSS RENT								
Less than $100	47	47	47	22	–	8	–	–
$100 to $199	290	290	284	53	43	27	6	21
$200 to $299	411	411	341	–	16	27	6	–
$300 to $399	628	628	459	30	125	23	38	–
$400 to $499	518	518	438	58	71	26	21	14
$500 to $599	321	321	281	18	105	17	16	21
$600 to $749	124	124	94	–	8	7	–	–
$750 to $999	16	16	16	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	94	94	55	–	8	–	3	–
Median (dollars)	372	372	370	355	400	317	388	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than $10,000	1 288	1 288	1 023	122	170	89	31	21
Less than 20 percent	33	33	33	7	9	–	–	9
20 to 24 percent	33	33	33	24	–	9	–	–
25 to 29 percent	54	54	54	19	9	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	63	63	63	8	10	12	2	–
35 percent or more	930	930	731	56	124	60	26	12
Not computed	175	175	109	8	18	8	3	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.3
$10,000 to $19,999	515	515	453	37	63	–	25	14
Less than 20 percent	76	76	76	–	10	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	79	79	56	–	–	–	10	–
25 to 29 percent	102	102	95	15	10	–	15	–
30 to 34 percent	32	32	30	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	226	226	196	22	43	–	–	14
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	30.1	30.1	30.0	37.9	39.1	–	25.8	39.4
$20,000 to $34,999	474	474	404	22	83	31	27	7
Less than 20 percent	203	203	179	–	39	16	27	7
20 to 24 percent	141	141	111	16	25	6	–	–
25 to 29 percent	51	51	35	6	9	9	–	–
30 to 34 percent	46	46	46	–	10	–	–	–
35 percent or more	33	33	33	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	21.2	21.2	21.0	23.4	20.5	19.8	17.1	17.5
$35,000 or more	183	183	146	–	60	15	7	14
Less than 20 percent	178	178	141	–	60	15	7	14
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.0	14.0	13.7	–	12.6	14.7	17.5	17.5

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee city, Konkakee County								Remainder of Konkokee County	
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 122 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**24**	**330**	**257**	**5**	**56**	**104**	**153**	**5**	**103**	**408**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**24**	**258**	**71**	–	**45**	**75**	**131**	**5**	**73**	**223**
Less than $300	–	42	7	–	–	–	–	–	14	37
$300 to $399	–	55	26	–	–	–	13	–	23	43
$400 to $499	16	72	6	–	–	32	51	–	21	53
$500 to $599	–	39	14	–	–	–	23	5	5	49
$600 to $799	8	36	12	–	5	43	27	–	8	21
$800 to $999	–	14	6	–	18	–	–	–	2	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	15	–	11	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	20
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	438	435	421	–	946	614	503	575	396	471
Not mortgaged	–	**72**	**186**	**5**	**11**	**29**	**22**	–	**30**	**185**
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
$100 to $199	–	12	68	5	4	–	11	–	18	88
$200 to $299	–	41	88	–	7	–	11	–	9	43
$300 to $399	–	19	18	–	–	14	–	–	–	23
$400 to $499	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	3	4
Median (dollars)	–	243	227	175	261	500+	175	–	192	195
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	–	153	117	–	14	29	43	–	62	269
Less than 20 percent	–	13	28	–	–	–	6	–	13	51
20 to 24 percent	–	13	23	–	–	–	–	–	4	19
25 to 29 percent	–	13	11	–	–	14	–	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	–	24	7	–	–	–	15	–	13	55
35 percent or more	–	84	48	–	14	15	22	–	29	135
Not computed	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Median	–	40.5	28.4	–	50.0+	50.0+	35.2	–	34.8	35.3
$20,000 to $34,999	–	78	78	5	10	30	35	5	27	112
Less than 20 percent	–	48	60	5	–	15	26	–	13	86
20 to 24 percent	–	25	12	–	–	–	–	5	9	3
25 to 29 percent	–	5	6	–	5	–	–	–	3	23
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	2	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	18.5	13.0	10.0–	32.5	25.0	16.7	22.5	20.3	15.3
$35,000 to $49,999	9	59	44	–	4	30	21	–	5	19
Less than 20 percent	9	52	38	–	–	11	21	–	5	12
20 to 24 percent	–	7	6	–	–	19	–	–	–	7
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.5	13.6	10.0–	–	37.5	21.1	12.5	–	10.0–	10.0–
$50,000 or more	15	40	18	–	28	15	54	–	9	8
Less than 20 percent	15	40	18	–	16	15	43	–	9	8
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.3	11.9	10.0–	–	19.2	12.5	14.3	–	13.1	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**175**	**370**	**479**	**135**	**90**	**546**	**175**	**56**	**26**	**276**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	22	–	9	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
$100 to $199	53	43	18	27	6	108	8	21	–	–
$200 to $299	–	16	101	27	6	191	–	–	4	66
$300 to $399	24	119	129	23	38	70	56	–	11	112
$400 to $499	58	71	122	26	21	54	72	14	6	50
$500 to $599	18	105	53	17	16	29	22	21	5	5
$600 to $749	–	8	9	7	–	61	9	–	–	10
$750 to $999	–	–	12	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	8	26	–	3	18	–	–	–	33
Median (dollars)	364	403	377	317	388	285	420	488	394	347
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	122	170	304	89	31	230	56	21	17	237
Less than 20 percent	7	9	–	–	–	–	8	9	–	–
20 to 24 percent	24	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	19	9	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	8	10	7	12	2	16	8	–	–	–
35 percent or more	56	124	256	60	26	170	27	12	17	177
Not computed	8	18	41	8	3	18	13	–	–	60
Median	34.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.3	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	31	57	121	–	25	134	71	14	6	28
Less than 20 percent	–	10	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	18	–	10	17	11	–	4	13
25 to 29 percent	15	10	16	–	15	31	8	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	–	–	7	–	–	8	15	–	2	–
35 percent or more	16	37	80	–	–	12	37	14	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.3	38.0	38.4	–	25.8	20.3	35.4	39.4	23.8	25.7
$20,000 to $34,999	22	83	46	31	27	155	33	7	3	6
Less than 20 percent	–	39	32	16	27	58	–	7	3	–
20 to 24 percent	16	25	4	6	–	34	26	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	9	4	9	–	–	7	–	–	6
30 to 34 percent	–	10	6	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.4	20.5	17.9	19.8	17.1	22.9	23.2	17.5	17.5	27.5
$35,000 or more	–	60	8	15	7	27	15	14	–	5
Less than 20 percent	–	60	3	15	7	27	15	14	–	5
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	12.6	12.5	14.7	17.5	10.0–	17.5	17.5	–	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County
Occupied housing units	**134**	**134**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	6	6
1985 to 1988	–	–
1980 to 1984	20	20
1970 to 1979	52	52
1960 to 1969	18	18
1950 to 1959	5	5
1940 to 1949	14	14
1939 or earlier	19	19
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	–	–
1 bedroom	34	34
2 bedrooms	5	5
3 bedrooms	41	41
4 bedrooms	35	35
5 or more bedrooms	19	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	134	134
Source of water, public system or private company	112	112
Sewage disposal, public sewer	112	112
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	119	119
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	5
Electricity	10	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–
All other fuels	–	–
No fuel used	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	–	–
1	29	29
2	67	67
3 or more	38	38
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**78**	**78**
1989 to March 1990	13	13
1985 to 1988	32	32
1980 to 1984	11	11
1970 to 1979	19	19
1969 or earlier	3	3
Renter-occupied housing units	**56**	**56**
1989 to March 1990	18	18
1985 to 1988	8	8
1980 to 1984	–	–
1970 to 1979	30	30
1969 or earlier	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	14	14
Householder 65 years and over	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	134	134
1.00 or less persons per room	115	115
1.01 or more persons per room	19	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	220 911	220 911
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 993	24 993
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	33	33
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units	24	24

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**63**	**63**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**53**	**53**
Less than $300	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $799	–	–
$800 to $999	13	13
$1,000 to $1,499	6	6
$1,500 to $1,999	26	26
$2,000 or more	8	8
Median (dollars)	1 644	1 644
Not mortgaged	**10**	**10**
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	3	3
$200 to $299	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 or more	7	7
Median (dollars)	500+	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $20,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3	3
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	8	8
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	8	8
Not computed	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+
$35,000 to $49,999	6	6
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	–	–
Median	37.5	37.5
$50,000 or more	40	40
Less than 20 percent	40	40
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**56**	**56**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–
$200 to $299	9	9
$300 to $399	18	18
$400 to $499	6	6
$500 to $599	7	7
$600 to $749	16	16
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–
No cash rent	–	–
Median (dollars)	479	479
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $10,000	24	24
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	14	14
Not computed	10	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	19	19
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	16	16
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	27.0	27.0
$35,000 or more	13	13
Less than 20 percent	13	13
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kankakee, IL MSA	Kankakee County	
		Total	Kankakee city
Occupied housing units	**352**	**352**	**114**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	9	9	–
1980 to 1984	16	16	–
1970 to 1979	62	62	12
1960 to 1969	45	45	21
1950 to 1959	96	96	33
1940 to 1949	33	33	17
1939 or earlier	91	91	31
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	5	5	5
1 bedroom	65	65	33
2 bedrooms	103	103	38
3 bedrooms	108	108	13
4 bedrooms	62	62	18
5 or more bedrooms	9	9	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	352	352	114
Source of water, public system or private company	308	308	114
Sewage disposal, public sewer	314	314	114
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	267	267	99
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	20	–
Electricity	65	65	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–
All other fuels	–	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	58	58	38
1	99	99	28
2	140	140	33
3 or more	55	55	15
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**172**	**172**	**40**
1989 to March 1990	23	23	12
1985 to 1988	51	51	8
1980 to 1984	20	20	–
1970 to 1979	50	50	11
1969 or earlier	28	28	9
Renter-occupied housing units	**180**	**180**	**74**
1989 to March 1990	75	75	43
1985 to 1988	77	77	31
1980 to 1984	17	17	–
1970 to 1979	11	11	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	62	62	38
Householder 65 years and over	38	38	9
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	352	352	114
1.00 or less persons per room	257	257	78
1.01 or more persons per room	95	95	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 731	41 731	56 203
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 189	22 189	16 873
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	61	61	21
Owner-occupied housing units	29	29	12
Renter-occupied housing units	32	32	9

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hisponic origin moy be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County	
		Totol	Konkokee city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**143**	**143**	**28**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**89**	**89**	**15**
Less thon $300	–	–	–
$300 to $399	10	10	–
$400 to $499	17	17	4
$500 to $599	32	32	–
$600 to $799	11	11	11
$800 to $999	4	4	–
$1,000 to $1,499	10	10	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	5	5	–
Medion (dollors)	552	552	644
Not mortgoged	**54**	**54**	**13**
Less thon $100	6	6	–
$100 to $199	26	26	4
$200 to $299	11	11	–
$300 to $399	11	11	9
$400 to $499	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–
Medion (dollors)	188	188	331
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less thon $20,000	39	39	4
Less thon 20 percent	22	22	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	7	4
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	10	10	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	18.4	18.4	27.5
$20,000 to $34,999	37	37	4
Less thon 20 percent	16	16	4
20 to 24 percent	15	15	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	20.8	20.8	10.0–
$35,000 to $49,999	21	21	–
Less thon 20 percent	19	19	–
20 to 24 percent	2	2	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	14.0	14.0	–
$50,000 or more	46	46	20
Less thon 20 percent	38	38	20
20 to 24 percent	1	1	–
25 to 29 percent	2	2	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	5	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	10.8	10.8	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**170**	**170**	**74**
GROSS RENT			
Less thon $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–
$200 to $299	52	52	28
$300 to $399	49	49	31
$400 to $499	48	48	10
$500 to $599	5	5	5
$600 to $749	5	5	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–
No cosh rent	11	11	–
Medion (dollors)	345	345	334
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less thon $10,000	25	25	14
Less thon 20 percent	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	2	2	–
35 percent or more	23	23	14
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	46.1	46.1	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	53	53	26
Less thon 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3	3	–
30 to 34 percent	31	31	7
35 percent or more	10	10	10
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	32.3	32.3	32.9
$20,000 to $34,999	68	68	34
Less thon 20 percent	49	49	29
20 to 24 percent	10	10	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	9	9	–
Medion	16.7	16.7	16.8
$35,000 or more	24	24	–
Less thon 20 percent	22	22	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	2	2	–
Medion	12.8	12.8	–

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County	
		Total	Konkokee city
Occupied housing units	**29 571**	**29 571**	**7 138**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	455	455	–
1985 to 1988	1 012	1 012	18
1980 to 1984	1 474	1 474	339
1970 to 1979	6 495	6 495	718
1960 to 1969	4 984	4 984	1 024
1950 to 1959	5 267	5 267	1 409
1940 to 1949	2 791	2 791	1 079
1939 or earlier	7 093	7 093	2 551
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	219	219	85
1 bedroom	2 179	2 179	1 131
2 bedrooms	9 397	9 397	2 681
3 bedrooms	13 104	13 104	2 367
4 bedrooms	3 905	3 905	713
5 or more bedrooms	767	767	161
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	29 514	29 514	7 111
Source of water, public system or private company	21 506	21 506	7 092
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 425	20 425	7 060
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	102	102	22
Owner-occupied housing units	73	73	9
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	23 315	23 315	6 245
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 679	1 679	28
Electricity	3 535	3 535	729
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	623	623	31
All other fuels	350	350	78
No fuel used	69	69	27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	1 946	1 946	934
1	10 224	10 224	3 063
2	12 720	12 720	2 387
3 or more	4 681	4 681	754
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**20 838**	**20 838**	**4 154**
1989 to March 1990	1 865	1 865	288
1985 to 1988	4 597	4 597	686
1980 to 1984	2 689	2 689	432
1970 to 1979	5 499	5 499	1 014
1969 or earlier	6 188	6 188	1 734
Renter-occupied housing units	**8 733**	**8 733**	**2 984**
1989 to March 1990	2 773	2 773	970
1985 to 1988	3 516	3 516	1 140
1980 to 1984	1 251	1 251	426
1970 to 1979	795	795	290
1969 or earlier	398	398	158
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	755	755	336
Householder 65 years and over	7 674	7 674	2 614
Owner-occupied housing units	5 916	5 916	1 711
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	29	5
No telephone in unit	94	94	59
No vehicle available	1 326	1 326	704
Complete plumbing facilities	29 469	29 469	7 116
1.00 or less persons per room	29 005	29 005	6 982
1.01 or more persons per room	464	464	134
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	102	102	22
1.00 or less persons per room	96	96	22
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 072	39 072	35 672
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 121	24 121	19 365
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 527	2 527	900
Owner-occupied housing units	976	976	207
Renter-occupied housing units	1 551	1 551	693

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Konkokee, IL MSA	Konkokee County	
		Totol	Konkokee city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**17 095**	**17 095**	**3 612**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**9 996**	**9 996**	**1 636**
Less thon $300	345	345	53
$300 to $399	1 054	1 054	322
$400 to $499	1 936	1 936	439
$500 to $599	1 855	1 855	212
$600 to $799	2 721	2 721	344
$800 to $999	1 203	1 203	124
$1,000 to $1,499	685	685	95
$1,500 to $1,999	166	166	33
$2,000 or more	31	31	14
Medion (dollors)	590	590	502
Not mortgoged	**7 099**	**7 099**	**1 976**
Less thon $100	84	84	22
$100 to $199	3 207	3 207	956
$200 to $299	2 869	2 869	731
$300 to $399	721	721	210
$400 to $499	145	145	48
$500 or more	73	73	9
Medion (dollors)	207	207	201
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less thon $20,000	3 828	3 828	1 180
Less thon 20 percent	1 486	1 486	449
20 to 24 percent	568	568	229
25 to 29 percent	333	333	112
30 to 34 percent	306	306	54
35 percent or more	1 064	1 064	320
Not computed	71	71	16
Medion	23.5	23.5	22.9
$20,000 to $34,999	4 145	4 145	929
Less thon 20 percent	2 565	2 565	639
20 to 24 percent	731	731	168
25 to 29 percent	391	391	61
30 to 34 percent	153	153	22
35 percent or more	300	300	34
Not computed	5	5	5
Medion	16.6	16.6	15.5
$35,000 to $49,999	4 503	4 503	805
Less thon 20 percent	3 535	3 535	692
20 to 24 percent	581	581	73
25 to 29 percent	250	250	26
30 to 34 percent	78	78	8
35 percent or more	59	59	6
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	14.5	14.5	12.6
$50,000 or more	4 619	4 619	698
Less thon 20 percent	4 122	4 122	657
20 to 24 percent	339	339	33
25 to 29 percent	113	113	8
30 to 34 percent	25	25	–
35 percent or more	20	20	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Medion	11.7	11.7	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8 156**	**8 156**	**2 984**
GROSS RENT			
Less thon $100	91	91	91
$100 to $199	584	584	382
$200 to $299	1 322	1 322	559
$300 to $399	2 516	2 516	911
$400 to $499	1 864	1 864	528
$500 to $599	980	980	297
$600 to $749	316	316	78
$750 to $999	52	52	9
$1,000 or more	26	26	26
No cash rent	405	405	103
Medion (dollors)	378	378	349
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less thon $10,000	1 927	1 927	1 018
Less thon 20 percent	68	68	68
20 to 24 percent	122	122	84
25 to 29 percent	105	105	73
30 to 34 percent	120	120	99
35 percent or more	1 317	1 317	627
Not computed	195	195	67
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	47.7
$10,000 to $19,999	2 081	2 081	770
Less thon 20 percent	257	257	115
20 to 24 percent	351	351	130
25 to 29 percent	506	506	201
30 to 34 percent	319	319	116
35 percent or more	483	483	167
Not computed	165	165	41
Medion	28.5	28.5	28.0
$20,000 to $34,999	2 488	2 488	760
Less thon 20 percent	1 460	1 460	492
20 to 24 percent	588	588	155
25 to 29 percent	242	242	70
30 to 34 percent	101	101	17
35 percent or more	17	17	–
Not computed	80	80	26
Medion	18.6	18.6	17.8
$35,000 or more	1 660	1 660	436
Less thon 20 percent	1 547	1 547	389
20 to 24 percent	55	55	28
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	51	51	12
Medion	13.0	13.0	13.1

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Kankakee, IL MSA	96 255	16.7	37 001	16.8
KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Total	96 255	16.7	37 001	16.8
Bourbonnais village	13 934	12.5	4 649	12.0
Bradley village	10 792	16.0	4 224	15.5
Kankakee city	27 575	14.0	11 380	14.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Tract 104	3 979	15.2	1 360	16.0
Tract 105	3 032	15.8	1 015	15.0
Tract 106	7 100	11.8	2 505	11.8
Tract 107	5 587	16.5	1 982	15.5
Tract 114	1 913	13.6	827	14.3
Tract 115	2 831	14.5	962	14.8
Tract 117	3 353	15.8	1 609	15.5
Tract 118	2 720	16.4	1 187	16.6
Tract 120	8 776	11.8	3 070	11.1
Tract 121	3 405	14.7	1 507	16.2
Tract 122	3 419	15.9	1 462	16.2
Tract 125	2 892	14.1	768	14.6
Tract 126	4 640	30.3	1 686	30.3
BOURBONNAIS VILLAGE, KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Tract 105 (pt.)	2 029	15.9	685	14.7
Tract 106 (pt.)	4 599	11.8	1 438	12.0
Tract 120 (pt.)	7 306	11.9	2 526	11.2
BRADLEY VILLAGE, KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Tract 107 (pt.)	4 828	16.8	1 735	15.7
Tract 117 (pt.)	356	18.5	157	16.6
Tract 118 (pt.)	2 716	16.2	1 186	16.5
Tract 119	1 526	16.4	640	15.9
Tract 120 (pt.)	1 366	11.8	506	11.3
KANKAKEE CITY, KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Tract 104 (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Tract 107 (pt.)	28	10.7	9	11.1
Tract 114 (pt.)	1 231	10.7	544	13.2
Tract 115 (pt.)	2 796	14.5	947	14.8
Tract 116	2 673	15.3	998	15.2
Tract 117 (pt.)	2 927	15.6	1 427	15.5
Tract 118 (pt.)	4	100.0	1	100.0
Tract 120 (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Tract 121 (pt.)	2 763	14.2	1 294	16.2
Tract 122 (pt.)	3 261	15.9	1 386	16.3
Tract 123	5 025	10.1	2 295	10.3
Tract 124	4 481	15.0	1 891	15.6
Tract 125 (pt.)	2 360	14.2	577	14.7
Tract 126 (pt.)	26	50.0	11	54.5
REMAINDER OF KANKAKEE COUNTY				
Tract 101	3 047	27.7	1 100	27.2
Tract 102	5 639	11.2	2 153	11.7
Tract 103	3 312	29.9	1 192	30.5
Tract 104 (pt.)	3 979	15.2	1 360	16.0
Tract 105 (pt.)	1 003	15.6	330	15.5
Tract 106 (pt.)	2 501	11.8	1 067	11.6
Tract 107 (pt.)	731	14.9	238	14.3
Tract 108	3 868	17.2	1 472	17.3
Tract 109	3 232	16.1	1 530	15.9
Tract 110	3 330	11.6	1 360	13.7
Tract 111	2 127	30.6	781	32.3
Tract 112	1 879	23.3	704	24.0
Tract 113	2 469	28.8	945	28.6
Tract 114 (pt.)	682	18.8	283	16.3
Tract 115 (pt.)	35	17.1	15	13.3
Tract 117 (pt.)	70	11.4	25	8.0
Tract 118 (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Tract 120 (pt.)	104	5.8	38	5.3
Tract 121 (pt.)	642	16.7	213	16.0
Tract 122 (pt.)	158	13.9	76	14.5
Tract 125 (pt.)	532	13.7	191	14.1
Tract 126 (pt.)	4 614	30.1	1 675	30.1

APPENDIX A.
Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
              (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm ráther than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.*

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C–1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C–9
Errors in the Data C–2
Estimation Procedure C–5
Sample Design C–1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\ (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Illinois**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.0
Household type	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D-1
Processing Procedures D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the 'Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

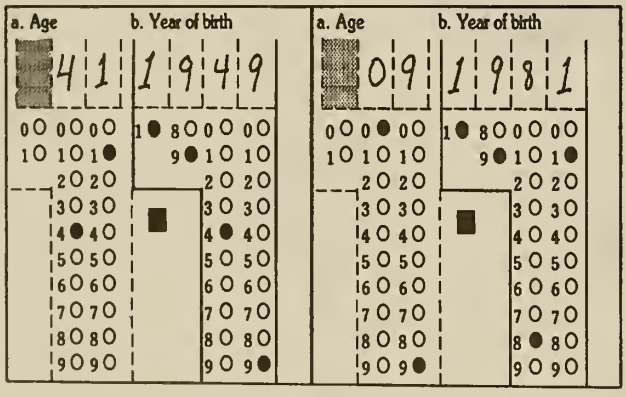
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter.** In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married.**

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No.**

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No.**

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not paid or** contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year 12	

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark* ***Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark ***No:***

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination*, fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years–or until the year 2062–only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else–no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency–is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started–and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 0 0 0 0 / 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○	a. Age: 0 0 0 0 0 / 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ / 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ / 2 ○ 2 ○ / 3 ○ 3 ○ / 4 ○ 4 ○ / 5 ○ 5 ○ / 6 ○ 6 ○ / 7 ○ 7 ○ / 8 ○ 8 ○ / 9 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- O Stepson/ stepdaughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Grandchild
- O Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- O Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- O Housemate, roommate
- O Unmarried partner
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Hawaiian
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Japanese
- O Asian Indian
- O Samoan
- O Guamanian
- O Other API

- O Other race (Print race)

a. Age — b. Year of birth (1)

- O Now married
- O Separated
- O Widowed
- O Never married
- O Divorced

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- O A mobile home or trailer
- O A one-family house detached from any other house
- O A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- O A building with 2 apartments
- O A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- O A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- O A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- O A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- O A building with 50 or more apartments
- O Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- O Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- O Yes
- O No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $174,999
- O $175,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 to $249,999
- O $250,000 to $299,999
- O $300,000 to $399,999
- O $400,000 to $499,999
- O $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- O Less than $80
- O $80 to $99
- O $100 to $124
- O $125 to $149
- O $150 to $174
- O $175 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $324
- O $325 to $349
- O $350 to $374
- O $375 to $399
- O $400 to $424
- O $425 to $449
- O $450 to $474
- O $475 to $499
- O $500 to $524
- O $525 to $549
- O $550 to $599
- O $600 to $649
- O $650 to $699
- O $700 to $749
- O $750 to $999
- O $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- O Yes
- O No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied	Vacant
O First form	O Regular
O Cont'n	O Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O For seas/ rec/occ
- O For migrant workers
- O Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- O Yes
- O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1
- O 1 up to 2
- O 2 up to 6
- O 6 up to 12
- O 12 up to 24
- O 24 or more

E. Complete after

O LR O TC O QA JIC 1
O P/F O RE O I/T O
O MV O ED O EN

O P0 O P3 O P6
O P1 O P4 O IA JIC 2
O P2 O P5 O SM O

F. Cov.

O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

G. DO — ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- O No bedroom
- O 1 bedroom
- O 2 bedrooms
- O 3 bedrooms
- O 4 bedrooms
- O 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, have all three facilities
- O No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- O Yes
- O No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- O Yes
- O No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- O None
- O 1
- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5
- O 6
- O 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- O Electricity
- O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- O Coal or coke
- O Wood
- O Solar energy
- O Other fuel
- O No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- O An individual drilled well?
- O An individual dug well?
- O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- O Yes, connected to public sewer
- O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- O No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1950 to 1959
- O 1940 to 1949
- O 1939 or earlier
- O Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- O Yes
- O No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- O Yes — *Skip to H20*
- O No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- O None
- O $1 to $999
- O $1,000 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*

○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- O Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- O No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- O 1987 to 1990
- O 1985 or 1986
- O 1982 to 1984
- O 1980 or 1981
- O 1975 to 1979
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1965 to 1969
- O 1960 to 1964
- O 1950 to 1959
- O Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- O No school completed
- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten
- O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- O 9th grade
- O 10th grade
- O 11th grade
- O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- O Some college but no degree
- O Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- O Associate degree in college - Academic program
- O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- O Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- O Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- O No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- O Yes
- O No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- O Very well
- O Well
- O Not well
- O Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- O Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- O Yes, now on active duty
- O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- O No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- O September 1980 or later
- O May 1975 to August 1980
- O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- O February 1955—July 1964
- O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- O Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- O Yes
- O No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

O O O O O O O O O O O O O

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- O Yes
- O No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- O Car, truck, or van
- O Bus or trolley bus
- O Streetcar or trolley car
- O Subway or elevated
- O Railroad
- O Ferryboat
- O Taxicab
- O Motorcycle
- O Bicycle
- O Walked
- O Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
- O Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- O Drove alone
- O 2 people
- O 3 people
- O 4 people
- O 5 people
- O 6 people
- O 7 to 9 people
- O 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- O a.m.
- O p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- O Yes, on layoff
- O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- O No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- O No, already has a job
- O No, temporarily ill
- O No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- O Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- O 1990
- O 1989
- O 1988
- O 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1979 or earlier
- O Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → O and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- O Manufacturing
- O Wholesale trade
- O Retail trade
- O Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- O Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- O State GOVERNMENT employee
- O Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- O SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- O SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- O Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- O Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
- O No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- O None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0

9 8 ● 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F-1
Geographic Products F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources F-5
Reference Materials F-4
Sources of Assistance F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
			Sample Data	
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

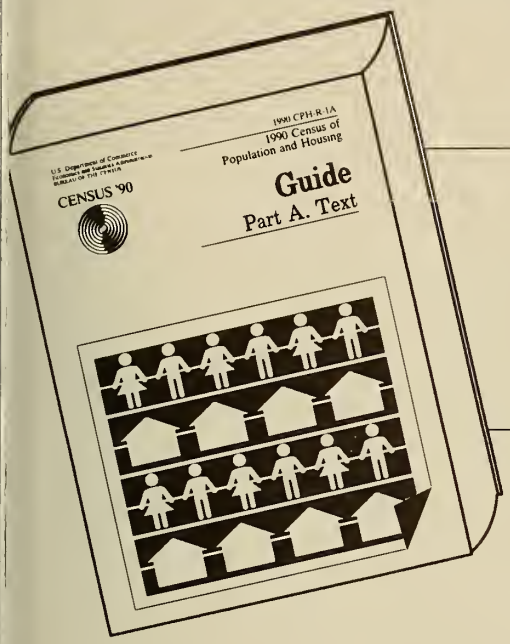
Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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▶ **Where to find assistance**—Describes services to help you obtain and use data, then lists over 1,700 data center organizations, 200 Census Bureau data specialists, Federal statistical agencies, and other sources of assistance.

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Part A, Text is the first of a 3-part *Guide.* Part A (1990 CPH-R-1A) costs $11.00 (S/N 003-024-08574-7) and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Still to come, a glossary of terms and an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files.

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